The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1873. NUMBER 276.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

South Park-av. and Thirty-third-st.

We desire to call the attention of Builders and others to this very eligible Building Site. It has a frontage of 96 feet on South Park-av. by 165 feet on Thirty-third-st., and is capable of accommodating a block of seven dwellings, which will rent for enough to pay a handsome percentage on the investment.

For price, terms, &c., apply to

W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF ONE HUNDRED LOTS AT CLYDE,

ONLY TWO MILES WEST OF THE CITY LIMITS, On the C., B. & Q. R. R.

Several dwellings, handsome depot, good school, church to cost $7,000 now building, wide streets, plank sidewalks, shade-trees before each lot.

Fare on commutation tickets 14 cents. Title perfect. Property free of incumbrance. Full warrantee deeds given.

SALE ON THE GROUND. FREE LUNCH.

Special train will leave the Depot, foot of Lake-st., at 11 o'clock. Tickets free, to be had from

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

For Sale---At a Bargain,

Two five-acre Blocks, Subdivided into 48 lots each, at Washington Heights, west of Morgan Park. Money can be doubled in retailing them this season. H. S. DIETRICH, Room 2, 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE,

50x150 feet, with two good frame Houses, within 200 feet of Union Park. Must be sold within ten days. GUSTIN & WALLACE, No. 3 Tribune Building.

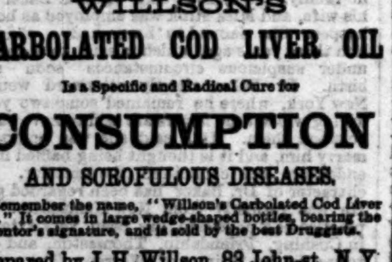
FOR LEASE,

Southwest corner of Fifth-av. and Jackson-st., by C. H. & G. C. WALKER, 13 Chamber of Commerce.

Highland Park Building Co.,

Office 133 MONROE-ST., Room 4, Kent's Building. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. FRANK P. HAWKINS, Agent.

COD LIVER OIL.



WILLSON'S CARBOLATED COD LIVER OIL

Is a Specific and Radical Cure for

CONSUMPTION AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

Remember the name, "Willson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil." It comes in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists.

Prepared by J. H. Willson, 83 John-st., N.Y.

For sale by all Druggists.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK.

Gould Bros. & Dibblee, 149 & 151 State-st., Chicago.

ORNAMENTAL & ARTISTIC Metal Work, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Fountains, Vases, Statuary,
Drinking Fountains,
Aquariums,
Deer, Dogs, Lions,
Emblematic Signs,
Copper Weather Vanes,
Stable Fittings, Crestings,
Iron Furniture,
Brackets, and Store Stools.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS.

Agents for the French Patent BOULEVARD CHAIRS AND SETTEES.

Agents for Younglove Architectural Iron Company. HYATT'S Patent Illuminated Tile.

CHROMOS

BUY CHROMOS AT THE ART EMPORIUM, 167 South Clark-st., Chicago. T. GOWDY, Proprietor.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday, 11 p. m.

For Green Bay, Menominee, Oconto, and intermediate ports, tri-weekly, 7 p. m.

HATS.

HATS You can save money by purchasing your Hats at J. S. BARNES & CO.'S, No. 164 East Madison-st.

HOTELS.

GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,

will open June 1, for the reception of guests. Prof. J. M. Lander and his superb band have been engaged for the season. Rooms can be engaged at Metropolitan Hotel or Gilsey House, N.Y. Address BRESLIN, GARDNER & CO., at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME-ST.,

WAREROOMS, Fifth-av., cor. Fourteenth-st., NEW YORK.

Elegant Carriages,

In all the fashionable varieties, from original designs of our own and the best styles of Paris and London, exquisitely finished in all Silk-Satins, French Morocco, and the finest Broadcloths. Special attention is called to the fact that every Carriage offered in our Warerooms is the production of our well known BROOME-ST. FACTORY, and equal, in every respect, to those built to the order of the most valued customer.

In addition to our stock of the LARGER vehicles, we offer a complete assortment of ROAD WAGONS, with and without tops, IN ALL WEIGHTS, for PLEASURE DRIVING OR SPEEDING, embracing in their construction the various improvements introduced by us during the past fifteen years, and which have made the

"BREWSTER WAGON"

The Standard for Quality.

OUR PRICES BEING FIXED AND UNIFORM TO ALL, orders by mail have equal advantages with those placed in person.

To prevent confusion, the public will please remember that we are not connected with a Joint Stock Company of Carriage Dealers now seeking to share our reputation by adopting a firm name similar to our own.

BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME-ST.

Warerooms, Fifth-av., cor. Fourteenth-st.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

E. L. HEDSTROM & CO., COAL DEALERS,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR MAIN OFFICE TO 71 WASHINGTON-ST.

Docks at 13 Kingsbury-st., cor. Kinzie, and foot of East Sixteenth-st.

HORATIO PRATT, Agent.

TO RENT.

STORES! STORES!

227 East Jackson-st.,
229 West Van Buren-st.,
120 East Washington-st.,

AND

OFFICES! OFFICES! IN EXCHANGE BUILDING.

Enquire Room No. 43.

FINANCIAL.

Adam Smith & Son, Bankers,

First National Bank Building, southwest corner of State and Washington-sts., Chicago,

Dealers in Gold and Silver Bullion, Bar, Leaf, Sheet, and Granulated Form for mechanical purposes.

Deposits received in either currency or coin, subject to check without notice.

Six per cent interest allowed on all daily balances.

Checks upon us pass through the Clearing-House, as if drawn upon any city bank.

Interest credited, and accounts-current rendered monthly.

Coin and Currency Drafts on New York.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, BANKERS.

SOUTH SIDE, 157 and 159 LaSalle-st. | WEST SIDE, Cor. Halsted & Randolph-sts.

Banking in all its branches. Foreign Exchange and Travelers' Credits.

DIG.

We have Attorneys everywhere, and collect the claims of Wholesale Merchants and others in any part of the country. No Attorney's fees in suits; no charges until collections are made. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

FOR THE ERECTION OF THE Inter-State Industrial Exposition Building of Chicago.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of W. W. Boyington, Architect, for three days from Monday, May 26, 1873, for the Piling, Masonry, Carpentry, Roofing, Painting, and Glazing of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition Building of Chicago. Before estimating, each bidder will be required to furnish a satisfactory bond, with sufficient securities that he will carry out his contract if accepted. The undersigned reserve the right to reject any and all bids; and no proposal will be accepted unless the party offering it shall give evidence or security satisfactory to the undersigned that he has the necessary skill, experience, energy, and ability for doing the work, is trustworthy, and has sufficient pecuniary resources.

Companies or firms bidding will give the individual names as well as the name of the firm.

N. S. BOUTON, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

JOHN P. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

Washington Heights—Female Seminary—Important Meeting.

By virtue of the authority in me vested, in the articles of the subscription to a Female Seminary in the Town of Calumet, Cook County, Ill., I hereby call a meeting of the subscribers to such articles, to be held on Monday, June 2, 1873, at 2 o'clock, at the office of Chambers & Bogue, No. 4 Honore Block, Chicago, for the purpose of considering the general interest of the enterprise, and taking such steps as may be advisable to secure, at the earliest possible period, the commencement and completion of said Seminary, according to the terms of said subscription. The punctual attendance of every subscriber is earnestly desired.

JOHN W. CARRINGTON, JR.

TREES! TREES!

$30,000 worth, all kinds and sizes, for sale cheap at the SHEFFIELD NURSERY, 44 Racine-av.

R. J. LEWIS, Proprietor.

Take the Chicago and Clybourn-av. cars.

INSURANCE.

1853.

Williamsburgh City FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.

MAKES ITS OWN RATES On All Classes of Property.

WRITES CAREFULLY, ADJUSTS FAIRLY, AND PAYS PROMPTLY.

Capital,	$250,000
Gross Surplus May 1, 1873,	365,998
Total Assets,	$615,998
Liabilities, $75,626.	

CHICAGO AGENCY, 150 LaSalle-st.

DAN M. BOWMAR, AGENT.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Something Entirely New, Entirely Different from Anything Ever Before Published in this Country, a

DIRECTORY ON THE LONDON PLAN.

Cheap and indispensable to Strangers and Citizens, only $2.00 per copy.

Hundreds of years of experience, and every conceivable plan which human genius could invent have been adopted in London to get up a Directory, and the present form has been approved and adopted, which is, without doubt, the most perfect style of Directory possible. The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the people of Chicago that a large force of competent canvassers will be employed in a few days, canvassing the entire city, and procure the necessary information and patronage for the great undertaking. The work will be issued about the 1st of July, and every six months thereafter. It will embrace every information connected with the growth and progress of the great city, arranged in the most convenient form, as follows:

PART FIRST.—The names of all the Tenants and Owners of each building on all the different streets, commencing with No. 1. Thus will be seen at a glance the vacant lots and houses, the occupied stores and dwellings, with their occupants, names, and business.

PART SECOND.—A complete alphabetical list of all Business Firms, Manufacturers, and Professional gentlemen in Chicago, arranged under their proper business headings, being a reliable and correct index to all the business and business men in the city.

PART THIRD.—Street and Avenue Guide, arranged in the simplest and most practical manner that a child may understand it. There is nothing so useful as a Street Directory, and no expense will be spared to make this thorough.

PART FOURTH.—The names, business, and residence of all subscribers and advertisers to the work, arranged in alphabetical order so as to be of great service to our patrons in an advertising point of view. This department alone, to a subscriber, will be worth the price of the book.

APPENDIX.—Embracing a vast amount of useful information connected with the city and county, Railroads, Post-Offices, Public and Private Institutions, Incorporated Companies, etc., etc.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.—One copy, payable on publication, $2.00; annual subscription $4.00, payable $2.00 in July and $2.00 in January. Advertising, one page, per issue, $30.00, one-half page $15.00, one-third page $10.00; business cards $5.00; name in capital letters $1.00 each; business classification, under each heading, $1.00; extra lines, under different headings, $1.00; special places extra, as per contract with agent.

An extra edition of 2,000 copies will be issued for the benefit of our Wholesale Trade and Manufacturers, those copies will be sent, Free of Charge, to Hotels and Public places throughout the country, by the American, United States, and the Adams Express Companies.

THE CARRIER'S DIRECTORY CO.,

E. ERWIN WOOD, Sec'y. No. 5 Tribune Building.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

STOVES AND RANGES,
UNION WASHING MACHINES,
AMERICAN MANGLES,
PACKER'S ICE CREAM FREEZERS
KEDZIE'S WATER FILTERERS,
REFRIGERATORS & ICE BOXES,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

DALTON & CO., 80 & 82 RANDOLPH-ST., near State.

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS.

Woven Wire MATTRESS CO. 286 State-st., CHICAGO, ILL., Manufacturers of the Original and Genuine Woven Wire Mattresses,

Patented June 16, 1863.
Patented November 23, 1869.
Patented November 30, 1869.
Patented November 22, 1869.
Patented April 11, 1871.
Patented July 2, 1872.
Patented October 8, 1872.

Ask your Furniture Dealer for the Hartford Woven Wire Mattress. The best bed in the World. J. T. STONE, Manager.

STATIONERY.

Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF PAPER,

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY

118 & 120 MONROE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

OPENING.

A. R. WEBB & CO.'S NEW BILLIARD PARLOR AND READING ROOM,

No. 758 Michigan-av.,

Will positively open this evening.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

CHICAGO, May 21, 1873.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership in the firm name of

Hord & Noyes,

For the transaction of a general Commission Business in Grain, Provisions, &c.

E. R. HORD, Late of Hord, Reeme & Co. CHAS. H. NOYES, Late of Dugan, Case & Co.

PROFESSIONAL.

EYE AND EAR.

Diseases and Deformities of these important organs an exclusive specialty. Surgery and Office, 200 West Madison-st.

DR. J. B. WALKER.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

The regular Assembly of Oriental Sovereign Consistory will be held at the Masonic Temple this (Thursday) evening at 8 o'clock. By order of C. C. JAMES H. MILES, Gr. Sec.

THE POLARIS.

Further Details of the Unfinished Arctic Expedition.

The Sickness and Death of Capt. Hall---Was He Poisoned?

The Tyson Party Abandoned on the Ice by Buddington.

Mutiny and Anarchy on Board the Missing Vessel.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, May 21.—John Herron, the steward of the Polaris, makes the following statement concerning the sickness of Capt. Hall: "Capt. Hall had good health up to the time of returning from his sledge expedition. He was sick when he came on board, but complained soon afterward, and said that the heat of the cabin affected him. I asked what he would have. I was anxious to get him something nice. He didn't care about anything but a cup of coffee, and didn't drink even that. He was sick a fortnight, and talked very little. He was perfectly delirious during the last few days. I think he was paralyzed in one side. There was nothing sudden about his death. He was attended by Dr. Bessells and Mr. Morton, who did everything in their power to alleviate his sufferings. His death has made us all feel very sad."

Capt. Tyson, speaking of Capt. Hall's death, says: "Hall was sick fifteen days. He was insensible when he died. He started from the ship on the sledge-expedition northward on the 10th of October. He was absent fourteen days and returned on the 24th of October to the ship. On the 8th of November he died, and was buried on the 11th. His grave bore south-southeast, and about 500 paces distant from the observatory in the Polaris Bay, which was in latitude 81 degrees 30 minutes, longitude 61 degrees 44 minutes, on shore. We erected a board over his grave, with an inscription giving his name, age (50 years), the date of his death, and the command of the North Polar Expedition. All hands except the cook attended his funeral. It was a dark, dismal, cold, windy, and disagreeable day. The wind was howling mournfully, and the hearts of all were enveloped in the deepest sadness. I held a lantern, and by the light of it the beautiful service of the Episcopal Church was read by Mr. Bryant. Few of those present at the burial will forget the deeply affecting scene. Old sailors, whose faces had been bronzed by summer suns, and frozen in Arctic seas, wept aloud. Capt. Hall was universally beloved, and his death, at a time when his enterprise promised so hopefully, was felt by his survivors to be an irretrievable loss. Those thoughts were uppermost in the minds of all, and when the funeral party returned to the ship there was a hushed silence attending the performance of every duty."

Esquimaux Joe, in his published statement, speaks in a disapproving way of Capt. Buddington, the sailingmaster of the Polaris, and says that Capt. Hall was poisoned, and that Capt. Hall so expressed himself to him (Joe), saying there was something bad in the coffee which he drank on returning from his sledge expedition; that it made him sick, and that he had a burning sensation. Hans Christian's statement is to the same effect.

The prevailing impression among the unfortunate nineteen who were left behind was that Buddington had willfully abandoned them to their fate. He had been anticipating the breaking up of the ice for some time, and if he had wished to have Capt. Tyson and his companions on board, he could easily have represented matters to them in such a light that they would not have ventured to be absent at so critical a functure. But no such intimation was given to the men on the ice. The vessel did not drift away so suddenly that the men could not have been rescued from their perilous position.

Capt. Tyson says: "I could have got aboard the vessel that night and been there now, but I would not leave the women and children. My duty was on the ice. I thought he would get back to us the next day, which he could have done. The breaking away was caused by the floe to which the ship was fastened drifting in between the land and some icebergs that were jammed. The jam broke up the floe, and the vessel broke away. It was about 9 or 10 o'clock at night, and the temperature was at about zero. That evening it had been 19 degrees above."

Capt. Tyson thinks that the ill-feeling and bad designs of Buddington and a few others who were his accompiices had continued from the first, on account of Capt. Hall's determination to go as far north as possible, and Buddington's determination, from fear or whatever cause, that he should not. After Capt. Hall's death, most of the others were in favor of continuing and pushing north; and Capt. Tyson says that Buddington several times expressed his determination to send them (Tyson and his party) "on the road to hell," as soon as an opportunity offered. He characterizes Buddington as "a great scoundrel," and declares that he purposely abandoned them to destruction. He gives Myers the character of being energetic and qualified in his department, but thinks that he was not sufficiently aware of the condition of affairs at the time of the separation and the possibility of getting rescued then to be able to give any opinion upon it. The Germans, according to his account, ruled the ship after Capt. Hall's death, and there was neither law nor system on board, everyone working entirely on his own account.

Capt. Tyson did not speak fully as to the death of Capt. Hall. He appeared to be deeply grieved and reticent upon the subjects connected with his adventures and sufferings. No doubt Capt. Tyson and Mr. Myers are in possession of information which they are unwilling to communicate yet, but which will doubtless become public at the proper time.

Joe, the Esquimaux says,—partly in answer to inquiries, and partly speaking on his own account without being interrupted at all,—that he was very fond of Capt. Hall; didn't like Buddington, who was always talking behind others' backs. Some men here (in St. Johns) and some in the ship used to quarrel. I went with Capt. Hall for the purpose of going in a sledge to the North Pole. After Capt. Hall died Buddington would not go. I told Buddington I came to go north. He wouldn't let me go. Buddington and I quarreled a good deal about it. I went with Hall on the last sled, and Hans and Chester the Mate. We went fifty miles north of the ship on the ice and land; found musk ox tracks on the land. The sun was nearly gone. When we came back to the ship Capt. Hall told me, when he was sick, that somebody gave him something bad. He was sick two weeks. Buddington did not take care of him. I think it was not right. It made me feel bad. Captain Hall's throat swelled, and he could not drink. He said he was burning inside. I sat up with him every night with another man. Hall was in the cabin. I talked to Hall much. He did not talk to the others as much as to me. I didn't see Hall the first night after he came aboard from the sled. I came aboard with him in the afternoon. He looked well and happy, and spoke pleasantly. The four of us, Hall, Chester, Hans and I had coffee, when we came aboard. I had mine in my own room underneath the cabin, and the two others in the gallery. At 10 o'clock that night my wife told me that Hall was very sick, and vomiting. He ate something the next morning. I went to see him, and said: "What is the matter?" He was all alone in the cabin. He said: "Are you pretty well, Joe?" I said, "Yes." He said, "You drank bad coffee last night." I said, "No." I asked him did he drink bad coffee. He said there was something bad in the coffee he drank last night, making him sick to his stomach. The same morning he became very sick, and was vomiting. After five days he felt better. He woke up and said he wanted to see my little girl. He said to her that he thought he would leave her, but he didn't like to do so. After he got better he got four medical books, to try and see what made him sick. He studied hard, and said to me, pointing to a line in the book, "That made me sick." It was something about poison, I think. After Hall died, everybody was watching one another. I did not understand what they meant. All were afraid that somebody would put poison in the water, bread, or something. It looked like it. He was poisoned. Buddington did not like to go to the cabin. He was quarreling all the time.

Hans Christian's statement upon this, though much briefer, is to the same effect.

The correspondent says the expedition had passed what Kane supposed to be the Polar Sea, which is now proved to be a sound. Beyond this they penetrated into Robeson's Channel, and were there on the last day of August, 1871. Many important circumstances unmistakably indicated the existence of an unfrozen ocean beyond the channel. Mild weather, with fogs and mists, brought down by northerly winds could come from no other source. Land was visible to the north and west of this body of water a great distance. Now was the moment to embrace the present favorable opportunity which was liable to be defeated by the slightest sudden change, and by a prompt continuation of their hitherto successful adventure achieve the glorious goal for which they had hazarded so much. Here, on the eve of an easy victory, arose that fatal difference of opinion, which blasted all the heroic explorer's prospects, and rendered fruitless that mighty energy and labor which had already led him such a distance over the barren and inhospitable regions of the unknown North. The sailing-master, Buddington, had several times expressed his anxiety to go no further, and strongly urged the necessity of retreating to winter at Port Hope, nearly 240 miles south of their present highly advantageous position. Hall was determined to proceed, if possible, and would not consent to the latter proposition. Buddington, however, persisted. Before concluding to retreat, Hall called a council, consisting of himself, Capt. Tyson, Chester, the Mate, and Buddington, to consider which course was most advisable. At this council Capt. Tyson strongly advocated Capt. Hall's views, and urged the impropriety of desisting. The brave and the right cause was overruled, to which circumstance, it is possible, Capt. Hall owed his death. If the vessel had continued on its course as Capt. Hall desired and urged, the expedition would in all probability have been crowned with success, and the dreams of geographers and explorers have been realized, but an unaccountable timidity, the offspring of craven cowardice or other improper motive, annihilated the hopes of Capt. Hall. Buddington, from the position which he occupied, was master of the situation. He said: "Thus far have you gone; you shall go no further," and he was obeyed, reluctantly, of course, as a matter of necessity. It is impossible to analyze the motives which prompted Buddington. From his knowledge of the Arctic regions, he must have known that it was as dangerous to turn back as to proceed, and that if the vessel was to be frozen in, she might as well be frozen in at one place as another. The fact that Capt. Tyson supported the views of Capt. Hall furnishes additional confirmation that the latter was right and Buddington wrong. The blame, if there is blame, attending the failure of the expedition, will cleave to Buddington, unless he can, if still living, satisfactorily explain what now seems to be his unaccountable conduct. It is not too much to say that his action blasted all the hopes of his superior. Although thwarted in his grand design for a time, the explorer did not abandon his investigations, but in company with the Esquimaux men and the mate started upon a sledge expedition, from which he returned to die. Capt. Hall appears to have been the only one of the scientific department who ventured.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The *Evening Star* says, with reference to the account of the Arctic adventure, as it appears in its telegraphic columns to-day:

The suspected poisoning of Capt. Hall recalls a prediction made before the sailing of the expedition, by a person in this city well acquainted with its personnel, that Capt. Hall would never return alive, but would fall a victim to the envy of some of the party.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Stock, Gold, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Wall street is intensely dull. Money continues in good supply. It is said that many country banks have been purchasers at 7 per cent of first-class ninety days New York commercial paper, believing it will yield better interest than they could hope to realize from any other investment.

STOCKS

weak and inactive. Prices made a gradual decline of ¼ to 1 per cent, but, with the exceptions of Pacific Mail, Erie, and Western Union, the changes are less than ⅜ per cent. The decline in Erie, in sympathy with the fall at London, assisted the downward movement. Brokers are engaged in circulating a petition to the Governing Committee, asking that business hours be embraced between 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. from the 1st of June to the 1st of September. This is being signed extensively.

GOLD.

Notwithstanding the favorable reports from Europe, gold has been weak. Exactly who is selling the market down does not appear, and the only reasonable solution of the mystery is that one of the leading operators is doing so preparatory to bidding for $1,500,000 of Government gold to-morrow. All accounts agree that a leading operator has loaded up with about $10,000,000 for speculative purposes, and he may be desirous of obtaining a few millions more before he unfolds his scheme for the control of the market. The novel requirement of the Treasury that one-half of to-morrow's sale must be paid for in legal-tenders excites much comment, and the right of the Secretary to make the demand is not conceded by many. The Russia took out $313,443 in specie, of which $100,000 were gold shipped by the Bank of British North America against cable transfers, at an actual loss. The remainder was silver bars.

GOVERNMENTS

quiet, but steady. The $500,000 in bonds purchased by the Treasury to-day were taken at prices ranging from 115 86-100 to 115 99-100, which is a very cheap rate, and $1,000,000 could have been taken at prices much below par in gold.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour a shade lower for low and medium grades, with a fair demand for shipping grades. Choice family extras in reduced supply; sales, 8,600 brls; receipts, 7,848 brls. Wheat 2@3c lower, with a moderate export demand; winter firm, but dull; some inquiry for No. 2 spring, to arrive, and a sale of 7,800 bu No. 2 Milwaukee, now on canal, to arrive about the 31st of May, at $1.63; sales, 40,600 bu; receipts, 44,950 bu.

PROVISIONS.

Pork quiet and lower, with jobbing lots of new mess on the spot quoted at $17.25@17.50; 100 brls sold for future delivery. No transactions. Receipts, 374 pkgs. Cut Meats—A general weakness in prices, but business still very quiet; no sales to-day of any importance. Dry salted shoulders about 7⅛@7¼c; sales yesterday, 2,000 smoked hams at 13@13¾c; 800 shoulders at 8⅝c; 900 pickled hams at 12@13c, and 800 pickled shoulders at 7⅝c. Receipts, 1,104 pkgs. Bacon very quiet, and nominal at about 8⅞@9c for long clear, and 9⅛@9½c for short clear. Sales 35 boxes short rib at 8½c, and 60 boxes Western Cumberland, on dock, at 7½c. Lard rather more steady, with moderate business. Sales of Western for May at 9@9 1-16c; 300 tcs choice at 7½c. For future delivery, 150 tcs June at 9⅛c, buyer paying brokerage, and 500 tcs July at 9⅜c. Receipts, 577 pkgs.

Reported Cholera.

CINCINNATI, O., May 21.—Some anxiety was produced here to-day by the announcement in the afternoon papers that there had been three deaths from cholera on the steamer John Kilgour, bound from New Orleans to this city, one having occurred between Vicksburg and Memphis, another at Paducah, Ky., and the third before reaching Evansville. Dispatches from Louisville to-night state that Capt. Stein, commander of the Kilgour, denies there having been any deaths from cholera on his vessel. What grounds there may have been for these rumors can only be ascertained after the arrival of the boat, which will probably be to-night or to-morrow morning.

LOUISVILLE, May 21.—A movement is being organized among the trades-unions here to take vigorous preventive measures in regard to the cholera.

Cold-Blooded Murder.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 21.—A terrible tragedy was enacted on the steamer Phil. Allen, while lying at Idlewild, 50 miles below here this morning. A planter, named Robert Morgan, who, in company with his fiancee, had gotten aboard at Friar's Point, was shot and instantly killed by John Cannon, who was somewhat under the influence of liquor, and who had invited Morgan and several others to take a drink. While standing at the bar, a dispute arose, resulting as stated above. After the shooting, Cannon went to the clerk of the boat and asked for a package of money which he had deposited. After getting it, he jumped ashore and made his escape. The murder was one of the most unprovoked that ever occurred. Morgan was an entire stranger to Cannon, and had never exchanged a word with him. Cannon was drinking, and had threatened to kill one of the clerks of the boat, and while walking down the cabin, saw Morgan sitting on a chair with his feet on the back of another, and approaching him, said, "You are a d—d fraud." Morgan, without moving, said "you're a liar," whereupon Cannon put a pistol to his head, fired, and made his escape as already reported. Cannon was a desperate character, and attempted to kill his own sister. It is thought he will attempt to reach Texas.

WASHINGTON.

Commissioner Van Buren's Friends Interview the President.

The Will of the Late Chief Justice Chase.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE AD INTERIM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—The Attorney-General has lately received numerous letters inquiring whether any one is legally qualified to act as Chief Justice ex-officio until a successor to Mr. Chase is appointed. This question is considered of vital importance, as all suits in Federal Courts must be commenced by original writs issued in the name of the President of the United States, and signed by the Chief Justice. Until 1868 there was no provision for an interregnum in this direction. The health of Mr. Chase beginning to fail about that time, the Thirty-ninth Congress, under an outside political pressure, passed an act which effectually settles the question of the Acting Chief Justiceship in favor of Associate Justice Clifford, of Maine, in whose name these writs will be issued until a successor to Mr. Chase is appointed. The act is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That in case of a vacancy in the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, or of his inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve upon the Associate Justice of said Court whose commission is senior in time, until such inability shall be removed or another appointment shall be duly made, and the person so appointed shall be duly qualified. This act shall apply to every person succeeding to the office of Chief Justice pursuant to its provisions.

VAN BUREN'S CASE.

The friends of Gen. Van Buren have taken his case in hand, and are determined to see that he is vindicated. Secretary Fish left here on Monday for New Jersey, where he proposed to make a visit to Senator Frelinghuysen, who was one of Van Buren's original friends. To-day one delegation from New Jersey, under the leadership of Congressman Hill, called upon the President to ascertain the charges against Van Buren. The President received them kindly, but stated that he had not received the official report from Vienna. When it is received he will examine it carefully and full justice will be done. The New Jersey delegation said that the friends of Van Buren are greatly incensed, and that the attacks on him will probable result in making him Governor of New Jersey.

[To the Associated Press.]

VAN BUREN'S CASE.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—A delegation from New Jersey, composed of ex-Representative Hill, Col. Vermilyea, and other citizens of that State residing in the neighborhood of Commissioner Van Buren, called on the President this afternoon and had a long interview. The gentlemen expressed their unshaken confidence in the integrity and confidence of Gen. Van Buren, and urged his retention. The President said he would await the arrival of the official papers in the case and then decide definitely in the matter, as he desired to see no injustice done any one.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The Advisory Board of the Civil Service at its session to-day elected Dorman B. Eaton Chairman. There was a general discussion on Civil Service affairs, but no other business of importance.

GEN. CANBY'S FUNERAL.

Gen. Sherman, Gen. Callender, and Col. McCoy leave this afternoon for Indianapolis to attend the funeral of Gen. Canby, which is announced to take place there on Friday at 2 o'clock.

THE WILL OF THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

The will of the late Chief Justice Chase was filed to-day in the office of the Register of Wills for the District of Columbia. It is dated the 19th of November, 1870, and is as follows:

I nominate H. D. Cooke, of the District of Columbia, to be the sole executor of this, my last will and testament. After the payment of all just debts, I make the following bequests: The interest on $6,000 at 7 per cent to my niece, Jane Auld, during her life, and, if her daughters survive her, the principal thereof to be paid to them equally.

Ten thousand dollars to Wilberforce University; $10,000 to Dartmouth College; whatever sum may be due to me by my late brother, Edward J. Chase, of Lockport, N. Y., to be remitted to his widow and administratrix; the picture of Chief Justice Marshall, presented by the members of the Bar and other citizens of New York to the United States for the use of the Supreme Court, and the residue of my estate to be distributed in equal parts to my two daughters. I commit my soul to God in Christ Jesus, Our Savior, through the Holy Spirit. (Signed) S. P. CHASE.

Witnessed by R. C. Parsons and Jacob Schucken.

The will was to-day admitted to probate, and recorded, and the executor qualified and gave bonds in the sum of $100,000. The bond covers the estimated value of the personal property of the deceased. The remainder of the estate consisting of real property, is estimated to be worth $150,000. The will is in the hand-writing of Mr. Schuckens, who was, at its date, the Chief Justice's Private Secretary.

POSTMASTERS.

The following Postmasters were commissioned to-day by the President: Daniel Finchthorn, Waverly, Iowa; Mrs. Rachael Fritt, Farmer City, Ill.; Joseph F. Sexton, Ashtabula, O.; George W. Mathews, PawPaw, Mich.; Z. Jackson, Ellsworth, Kan.; Henry Blackman, Brookhaven, Miss.; John Ballinger, Gallatin, Mo.; Rigdon Quincy, Navasota, Texas; Robert N. West, Wichita, Kan.; Samuel R. Arnslee, Kit Carson, Col.

GREENBACKS.

Outstanding legal tenders, $356,367,557.

THE BELGIAN MINISTER.

Maurice Delfosse, Minister Resident from Belgium, having been promoted to the grade of Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary, presented his credentials to-day to the President.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Signal Service Bureau Reports and Prognostications.

CHICAGO, May 21—10:18 p. m.

The following reports have been received from the places mentioned below:

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Weather.
Breckinridge	29.61	54	S. E., fresh.	Fair.
Buffalo	29.93	55	S. E., fresh.	Clear.
Cairo	29.88	69	S., fresh.	Clear.
Chicago	29.74	55	S. E., fresh.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	29.87	71	S. E., gentle.	Cloudy
Cleveland	29.87	55	S. E., fresh.	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.69	43	W., brisk.	Fair.
Davenport	29.70	65	N. E., gentle.	Clear.
Denver	29.80	51	N. W., brisk.	Cloudy.
Detroit	29.88	65	S., gentle.	Clear.
Fort Garry	29.68	52	S., gentle.	Fair.
Keokuk	29.66	70	S., gentle.	Clear.
LaCrosse	29.70	59	S. E., gentle.	Fair.
Milwaukee	29.74	53	Calm.	Clearing.
Omaha	29.58	71	S. E., gentle.	Threaten'g.
Pembina	29.77	55	S. E., light.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	29.74	57	N. E., gentle.	Clear.
Toledo	29.82	68	S. E., gentle.	Fair.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—For the Northwest and entire Lake Region, and thence to Missouri and Kentucky, low barometer, rising temperature, southeasterly and southwesterly winds, cloudy weather, and occasional rain, clearing west of the Upper Mississippi to-morrow. For Tennessee and the Gulf and South Atlantic States, rising barometer, partly cloudy and clearing weather, and occasional rain. For the Middle States, slowly diminishing pressure, southeasterly and southwesterly winds, cloudy weather and rain, clearing to-morrow in Virginia. For Canada and New England, southeasterly and northeasterly winds, falling barometer, cloudy and rainy weather.

THE MODOC WAR.

Another Fight With the Red-Skins---Their Defeat and Flight.

Capt. Jack and His Band Seeking a Junction With the Pitt River Indians.

The Piutes Wandering from Their Reservation.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—A dispatch from Yreka says the Modocs left the lava-bed about two days after the attack of Capt. Jackson's force. The old stronghold has been abandoned, and Jack is making his way towards the the Pitt River Indians. The Warm Springs, Perry, and Hasbrouck are pursuing.

It is reported that a quarrel has arisen among the savages, two-thirds of them declaring they will fight no longer.

The employment of troops in the lava-bed is quite useless at present.

A courier was shot at close to VanBremer's.

Batteries A and K, Fourth Artillery, remain in camp at the lava-bed.

Another dispatch says the Modocs are scattered in the country around Butte and Antelope Creeks.

On Monday Hasbroouk overhauled the Modocs. A lively fight ensued in the hills close to Fairchild's. The Modocs were driven southward on the Ticknor road towards the timbered buttes. Five Modocs are reported killed in the battle. Ten squaws and papooses were captured. The troops on Tuesday were hurrying toward Van Bremer's, pursuing the Modocs. There is no report of any loss on the part of the soldiers.

Another dispatch from Yreka this afternoon says the Modocs are still going toward the Pitt River country. Trails have been discovered showing that the Modocs and Pitt River Indians have been in constant communication. It is believed the Pitt Rivers are with Jack now.

The Piutes are out of their country also. Twenty-five were seen in Surprise Valley, but they suddenly disappeared.

It is reported that large quantities of ammunition have been sold to the Pitt River Indians.

Several councils have been held, and their attitude is threatening. Old Shave Head tells them they must fight or go to their reservation.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The following dispatch was received to-day by Gen. Sherman from Gen. Schofield:

Gen. Davis reports a fight with the Modocs on the 10th inst. The Indians were whipped and ran away. Mounted troops have gone in pursuit, and have not been heard from since the 14th.

POLITICAL.

Ohio Republican State Convention—State Officers Nominated—The Platform.

COLUMBUS, O., May 21.—The Republican State Convention assembled at 11 o'clock this forenoon. J. T. Updegraph was chosen temporary Chairman. After effecting a temporary organization, appointing committees, etc., the Convention took a recess until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Convention reassembled. James Mouroe, of Oberlin, was chosen permanent Chairman.

The following ticket was nominated: For Governor, E. F. Noyes, of Hamilton (renomination); Lieutenant-Governor, Alphonso Hart, of Portage; Supreme Judge, long term, William White, of Clark (renomination); short term, Walter F. Stone, of Erie (renomination); Attorney-General, John Little, of Greene; Comptroller of the Treasury, William T. Wilson, of Portage (renomination); member of the Board of Public Works, Philip Herzing, of Anglaize (renomination.).

The following platform was adopted:

First—That the principles of the party, as heretofore expressed in its conventions, are reaffirmed, and it is declared that events have proved that their practical enforcement is essential to the welfare of the country, and the maintenance of the interests, rights, and lib erties of the people.

Second—That we reaffirm our confidence in President Grant and in the wisdom, integrity, and success of his administration of his high office.

Third—That there should be rigid economy in State and national Administrations, and that taxes should be continued to be reduced in both as rapidly as is consistent with good government, the maintenance of our public credit, and certain extinguishment of the State and national debt.

Fourth—That the public lands belong to the people, and should be sacredly reserved for homes of actual settlers, and we pronounce against all further grants of these lands to corporations.

Fifth—That adequate provision should be made by law for the protection of persons engaged in mining and other hazardous forms of labor.

Sixth—That the producing, commercial, and industrial interests of the country should have the best and cheapest modes of transportation possible; and, while the capital invested in such means of transit, whether by railroad or otherwise, should be permitted the right of reasonable remuneration, all abuse in their management, excessive rates, oppressive discrimination against localities, persons, or interests, should be corrected by law, and the people protected from such wrongs and all improper and arbitrary use of the growing power of railroad and other corporations.

Seventh—That we heartily applaud the active measures of the late Congress in ferreting out and exposing corruption, and we have seen with profound regret in the developments made thereby evidence of political and official corruption and abuse of responsible positions by men of all political parties to further personal ends, and we demand pure official conduct, and the punishment of unfaithful public men who, having betrayed confidence freely extended to them, shall not by any partisanship of ours be shielded from disgrace, and we denounce all Credit Mobilier transactions, whatever be their form.

Eighth—When required to lighten the burden of taxation to continue the reduction of the public debt, an increase of salaries is unwise; that we condemn without reserve the voting for or receiving increased pay for services already rendered, and demand that the provisions of the late act of Congress by which the salaries were increased shall be promptly and unconditionally repealed.

Ninth—That we cordially welcome to our shores the oppressed of all countries, and, remembering with pleasure that adopted fellow-citizens have always proved loyal to the flag of the Republic, we favor such modification of the naturalization laws as to materially shorten the time of probation before voting.

The Republican State Central Committee have organized by electing the following as an Executive Committee: C. C. Walcut, Chairman; Rodney Foos, Secretary; Isaac Welsh, Treasurer; Committeemen, James Williams, F. B. Pond, and J. C. Donaldson.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

The Gubernatorial Convention at Atlanta—Second Day's Proceedings.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 21.—In the Convention of Governors, to-day, there was considerable discussion on the proper method of building a canal, the minority thinking that it should be a Government work, and not under the control of a private corporation. Gov. Hendricks had an enthusiastic reception.

A memorial to Congress was adopted, urging aid to three great water-lines from the West to the Atlantic. Eloquent addresses were made by Gov. Wood, of Missouri, and Gov. Brown, of Tennessee. The Convention declined to accept the tendered excursion, and adjourned sine die. A grand banquet was given at the Kimball House to-night.

Official Troubles in West Virginia.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 21.—A Weston, W. Va., special says the old Board of Directors of the Hospital for the Insane met there to-day, and were refused possession or even inspection of the records by Superintendent Camden, who was thereupon removed and Dr. Bland, of Weston, appointed. Camden was the appointee of the old Board of Public Works, whose validity Gov. Jacobs does not recognize. The legality of the new Board being denied, the old holds on till the successors are legally appointed and qualified. The new Board is in possession, however, and can only be dispossessed by force or by appeal to the courts. It is not expected force will be used by the Governor, nor that a case will be made for the court, till there has been a decision on the Penitentiary case, involving the same question. It is expected the latter will be brought before the Supreme Court at its June session in this city.

A GOOD WORK.

What the Humane Society is Accomplishing.

How Its Agent Manages Affairs at the Stock-Yards.

Instances of Cruelty Practised on Horses, Sheep, and Oxen.

Extract from the Recent Report of the Society.

The Legislature of this State passed, in 1869, through the efforts of a few men, a law for the prevention of cruelty to animals, which, while its provisions were excellent and covered the ground reasonably well, yet failed to accomplish anything since its enforcement was left to the police force alone. In Chicago, then under the control of the old Board, the lymphatic Brown, the phlegmatic Gund, and the dogmatic Titsworth, no effort was made to carry out the law. The policemen did not trouble themselves about it, either because they were naturally disinclined to take trouble, because they did not want to give offense to a person who was maltreating an animal, or because they saw nothing wrong in the matter. Thus, once upon a time, a horse was sunstruck on Twenty-ninth street, and abandoned by his owner to die of hunger and thirst. The animal lay there for some time, partly supplied with food and water by the women and children who lived in the vicinity. It finally died there, but not until its eyes had been eaten out by insects. A policeman on that beat had his attention called to the matter, but declined to take any notice of it, lest he might offend the owner of the animal, preferring to outrage the sensibilities of the public. He even declined, for the same reason, to testify in the case. The matter was brought before a Justice who refused to fine the owner, on the ground that there had been no abandonment since the animal had been left in a neighborhood where people lived.

Such indifference on the part of police authorities and subordinates, convinced those who had been instrumental in procuring the passage of the law, that some other instrumentality must be resorted to to make it of any avail. Consequently in 1870, at the time of the presence here of Mr. Angell, who has been prominent in this work in the East, the Illinois Humane Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was organized, but had barely commenced operations when the fire came to put an end to everything. Last spring the Society was reorganized, and the members formed committees to solicit money. A law had also been passed empowering County Boards to appropriate money to carry out the law relative to the prevention of cruelty to animals, and the Commissioners of Cook County appropriated, $1,500 last year, which has been faithfully and judiciously expended. An effort will soon be made to induce them to renew this, and, in view of what has been accomplished by the Society, the Board cannot do a more useful act than to make the appropriation asked for.

One of the first things the Society did last year, was to station a man at the Stock Yards, that being a point where there has probably been more ill usage of animals than in the rest of the county. Cattle have been brought in there which have been three or four days on the road without food or water, and it was part of his duty to see that they were attended to upon their arrival. Sheep, hogs, etc., often came in with their legs broken, and it was necessary to see that they were not abused. This agent had not been there twenty minutes before he was notified that a man had turned out his horse south of the Stock Yards with a broken leg, to starve there. The officer went out to investigate, and found that the statement was correct and that the animal, unable to move, had grubbed up the ground around him to find something to eat. When he went to the man and asked him if he owned the horse. He said he did. Was he going to leave him there? Yes, he was. If he could stand it, he should think the community could. The horse had cost him $175. Then the officer gave him a copy of the law, and the man, after reading it, said he guessed he had better go and kill the horse, which he did. Shortly afterwards a man came in with a flock of sheep, which were in very poor condition. The officer noticed that the owner did not have them fed or watered, so he went to the employe of the Yards who had charge of that service, and told him to do it. He asked who would pay him, whereupon the officer called his attention to the law, and asked if the stock was not good for the fodder. The man thought it was, and attended to the sheep. Presently the owner came in, very angry, and wanted to know who had been feeding his sheep, and what right he had to do it, for the sheep had cost more than they were worth already. He, too, was served with a copy of the law, read it, and finally came to the conclusion that it was a good thing. Another person at the same place had some sheep, and a lamb jumped the pen. He began beating it, and the officer remonstrated. The man told him to mind his own business, and, if he did not, he would whip him, too. The officer stooped down to pick up the lamb and put it back, and the owner did give him a blow with his whip. When the officer was through with the lamb he turned around and gave the man a sound thrashing. After it was all over, the owner, who had learned to respect the law, admitted that he had been served about right. Only a few days ago a hog broke away from the drove. It was caught, and one man held it, while another set on a bull-dog to bite it, which amusement lasted till it was partly eaten up. The man was prosecuted and fined $10. A case occurred recently on the West Side, where a man had a one-eyed horse. He turned it out into a lot, and, in order that it might not run away, put out the remaining eye.

Certain outrageous practices in packing and slaughter-houses have also been stopped to a great extent. Where hogs were lame, and could not be driven up in the building where they were to be slaughtered, hooks were put in their mouths, and they were hoisted up. In killing beeves, the horns were frequently knocked off while the animals were alive. The butchers, hardened by their trade, were careless where they struck with their iron maces, and were indifferent whether it took one or more blows to kill. They have been known to strike the animals on the side of the head with so much violence that the concussion has caused the eyes to burst from their sockets. It was often the case, also, that the animals refused to go into the slaughter-house, smelling the blood as they did, and seeing the hides and horns of their predecessors. In such cases, they would punch their eyes out and then they could be taken along without difficulty. The following is an extract from the last report:

Since placing an officer at the Union Stock-Yards, clubs, goads, and such instruments of torture have almost wholly disappeared, though complaints still reach us occasionally of cruelties to stock, after having left the yards. People there and in the vicinity, at first careless and indifferent, are now prompt to report cases of cruelty coming under their observation, and to offer their services as witnesses in procuring the conviction of offenders. Cattle, neglected by buyers, have been fed and watered at the owners' expense, and stock properly sheltered, and crippled and diseased cattle formerly left on the platforms when unloaded until such time as commission merchants could find buyers, often from twelve to forty-eight hours, unable to take nourishment, are now disposed of by the officer, whose labors have been made more pleasant, and we doubt not more effective, by the wise counsel and ready sympathy of J. B. Sherman, the efficient Superintendent of the Yards. The following letter is so gratifying to us that we cannot forbear to give it a place in our report, coming as it does from such excellent authority:

CHICAGO, Jan. 1, 1873.

To the President and Secretary of the Illinois Humane Society:

GENTLEMEN: We take this opportunity of writing you and expressing ourselves in relation to the results of the labors and good work of your Humane Society at the Union Stock-Yards, by and through the faithful watch and care of your officer, Mr. J. McDonald. The Stock-Yards is naturally the place where the labors of your Society are and have been needed. We take pleasure in stating that the good results here have been very perceptible during the past year. The handling of live-stock that has been taken from the yards for city use, both in handling and in driving, has been done in much better manner than during years past. We therefore congratulate you upon the results of your good work, not only here but throughout the City of Chicago, and wish your organization may be a permanent one amongst us. We also wish you much success in the future and that your Society may be appreciated by all. Respectfully yours,
JOHN B. SHERMAN, Supt.
GEO. L. WILLIAMS, Secy.

So quietly has this good work gone on, that our officer there has made but six arrests, although he has been faithfully active in the service of the Society since last August.

The slaughter-houses have been visited frequently, and some improvement has been noted. Crippled hogs are now drawn up in boxes to be slaughtered, instead of, as formerly, by hooks stuck into the necks or legs. Owners of these houses have in several instances expressed themselves in sympathy with our work, and anxious to correct any abuses made by employes. Complaints of wanton cruelty perpetrated in one particular house have been made several times. Texas cattle seem to have been the principal sufferers, having had their eyes gouged out, heads and noses broken, while being hauled out of the slaughtering pens. But, while we do not doubt the testimony given, it has been very hard to watch and identify persons so as to do more than warn the offending establishments. We hope, however, to take more effectual steps shortly.

When the Society started, persons who attempted to remonstrate with those who were whipping or otherwise abusing horses were very apt to get abused themselves. That, however, has generally ceased, and it has begun to be understood that there is a law which must be respected, even if in favor of dumb creatures. It is a rare thing now to see calves, with their legs tied, lying in the hot sun, or to see fowls confined in a close coop without food or water. The Society recently suggested to the publishers of School Readers to insert in their books articles upon humane subjects, so as to teach good lessons at a most impressible age, and one of them, Mr. Richard Edwards, has notified the Society of his intention to carry out what he regards as an excellent idea. The present Board of Police too is heartily in favor of enforcing the law, and the Superintendent of Police has just issued an order calling the special attention of the men on the force to it.

But, after all that has been done, much remains to do, and to do it requires money. The county should make its appropriation, and private citizens should do their part. It has been found, however, that there is no object for which people will give more freely, so soon as they learn that there is such a society in existence. Thus, within a couple of days, J. B. Sherman, without solicitation, sent a check for $100. Dr. Foster recently gave his check for a second hundred, and Messrs. T. S. Dobbins, E. F. Lawrence, and Chauncey Bowen have given the same amount.

EVANSTON.

Contest for Prizes Among University Students—Meeting of the Board of Trustees.

The annual prize declamation contest between the Junior and Sophomore Classes of the Northwestern University took place in the Presbyterian Church, in that suburb, on Tuesday evening. The two prizes were established by the Rev. C. E. Mandeville and the Rev. W. H. Burns, and each class elects five of its number to contest for them. At 8 o'clock the divine aid was invoked by President Charles H. Fowler, who presided during the evening. The judges, Col. Wesley Brainard, the Rev. A. L. Button, W. M. Wyckoff, Frederick D. Raymond, and Lorrin C. Collins, Jr., were charged by the President that in making the award, forensic pieces could enter for either prize, dramatic or poetic for the first only.

Mr. A. R. Robinson, of Le Roy, Kansas, pronounced "The Uses of Astronomy." The speaker was nervous and somewhat constrained, which, coupled with a hesitancy at times, spoiled the effect.

Mr. W. B. Robinson, of Buffalo, N. Y., with the "Eulogy on La Fayette," presented a pleasing contrast to the former, being cool and self-possessed.

Mr. C. A. Gaskill, of New Berlin, N. Y., rendered "Sportiens to the Roman Envoys." This gentleman put that dignified embassy in a corner, and, without doubt, made their perturbed spirits quake. It is doubtful if the old gladiator spoke with more energy.

The Heck Hall Quartette favored the audience with music.

Mr. M. O. Lewis, of Chicago, selected for his declamation, "The Return of Regulus," one to which his temperament admirably adapted him. His style was measured and slow, into which he infused all the scorn, hate, and feelings of superiority that fired the soul of the old Roman hero.

W. C. Estes, of Bay View, Wis., was the next speaker. His selection, "The Slave Laws." A lack of earnestness, and rapidity of utterance, greatly detracted from the impression that the speaker might have made.

R. G. Hobbs, of Rolla, Mo., is the owner of a fine voice and very superior declaimer, and there was but one thing wanting, energy, to have made his pronunciation of "The Peroration against Hastings" faultless.

"Mona's Waters" was finely spoken by D. C. Riehl, of Evanston. The speaker threw a great deal of expression into his delivery, and brought the difficult passages out admirably.

G. B. Ward, of Harvard, was the next speaker; the "Irish Alien" his subject. His conception of the piece was good, but the enunciation was too rapid, and at times indistinct.

Miss Willard, of Highland Park, favored the audience with the solo "Listen to the Merry Skylark," which was vehemently *encored*.

G. H. White, of Harvard, pronounced "Crime Its Own Detector." There was but little of the ponderosity of Webster, but considerable dramatic power.

Miss Emily E. Wheadon, of Evanston, was the last speaker of the evening. Her theme, "The Scholar of Thebei Ben Khorat." Her effort was well received by the audience.

The Hinman Quartette sang. Their motto should be, "Oh, *Music!* What discords are perpetrated in thy name!"

The audience were then dismissed with a few remarks by the President.

MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES.

The Board of Trustees of the Village met on Tuesday evening. Present: C. J. Gilbert, L. J. Gage, W. M. Blanchard, O. A. Willard, H. G. Powers, and Wilson Phelps. The Committee on Streets and Alleys reported in favor of building a sidewalk on the south side of Greenwood street, from Asbury avenue to the lake shore, and an ordinance was passed to that effect. Also, for the laying of a sidewalk on Asbury avenue. An ordinance prohibiting the owners of domestic animals from allowing them to run at large after the 10th prox., under penalty of not less that $3 or more than $10 and costs, was passed. A petition from W. H. Lunt, Secretary of the Northwestern University, asking for the vacation of Simpson street, from Chicago avenue to Orrington avenue, and the alley in the adjoining block, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys. A petition for the claying and gravelling of Asbury avenue shared the same fate. C. J. Gilbeat and H. G. Powers were appointed a committee to confer with the Clerk of the Board and the Street Commissioner in regard to their compensation. The Board then held a protracted discussion on water-works, adjourning to meet in one week, at which time water-works will be the only subject for discussion.

THE PRIZE CONTEST

of the composition classes of the Ladies' College will take place this evening at the Congregational Church.

AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

After a week of minstrelsy of the most elevated character, Aiken's is again given up to the legitimate, Miss Laura Keene and her company having taken their stand there for the week, opening the engagement with Tom Taylor's brilliant comedy, "Our American Cousin." This has not been played in Chicago for a number of years, and while it has achieved a celebrity world-wide in extent, it is safe to say that there are many of our theatre-goers who have let pass an opportunity to see it. In doing so they have lost much genuine amusement, and, should they endeavor to atone for their past neglect during the present season, they will regret cordially that they then see it for the first time. It is too well known, however, to warrant us in giving an outline of the plot, or even of the characters, for the genius of the author has made itself known even among those who have failed to see the play in its entirety. Miss Keene has brought with her a company which, in point of individual as well as of combined excellence, has rarely charmed an audience in Chicago. In point of fact there have been so few such smooth, even performances in this city, that it is almost a godsend to pass an evening where the crudity of nine-tenths of the company are not brought into more hideous deformity by the excellence of one individual who strives to spread the mantle of his own superiority over the balance. Miss Keene, long experienced on the stage, an excellent actress herself, and a woman of good judgment and tract, has succeeded in bringing together a number of gentlemen and ladies of good dramatic attainments, and has, by the preservation of a strict discipline, drilled them into perfect harmony. Of the company now traveling with her five have played the same parts for three seasons, and upon these five is thrown the responsibility of the piece. Of the balance, it is but just to say that even in contrast with these they appear to good advantage, and will furnish good material in time to come. *Florence Trenchard* is Miss Keene's original character, and has been made an especial study by her. It is, therefore, a most finished piece of acting. With a thorough appreciation of the character; a consciousness that the interest of the piece depends far less upon its plot than upon the dialogue, situations, and incidents; and with a lady-like bearing, charming voice, and a good stage-presence, she has assisted in the formation of a character most charming to the audience. *Florence* is the "good angel" of the piece, who besides drawing out the good points of the other characters has the task of delivering *Lord Dundreary* of his famous absurdities, and, in uniting the fun-loving girl with the sympathetic friend and self-sacrificing daughter, she leaves little to be desired. There is, perhaps, too little feeling, a trifle of commonplace, in her interview with *Abel Murcott*, her former lover, but that is a matter of taste after all. From the rising of the curtain to the going down of the same, she carries with her the sympathies of the audience, because as *Florence* she enjoys the fun that convulses them, and by reactive force compels them to share her troubles.

Mr. Harry Hawk as *Asa Trenchard*, the American Cousin, shows a fair conception of the character, but is inclined to carry to an extreme point the natural freshness and verdancy expected in it. This he shows in his gestures and his stage business. Hence the extraordinary self-possession, which is supposed to be one of the most marked features of the part, contrasts queerly with the school-boy actions which are occasionally sandwiched in, and which destroy the unity of the part. It is true that the great force of the character lies in its striking contrast with the others, in which there is the similarity of a common breeding and prejudice, but the contrasts introduced by Mr. Hawk divide *Asa Trenchard* into two occasionally distinct persons, each a sort of dramatic Siamese twin. It is not to be supposed, however, that his performance is not excellent. The error into which he falls is only noticeable because, with that exception, the remainder is good.

Mr. Frank Mordaunt takes the part of *Abel Murcott*, the besotted clerk of *Mr. Coyle*, attorney-at-law. Mr. Mordaunt is well known in Chicago, and here as well as in other cities this gentleman has secured a reputation for conscientious acting which is sufficient to start a less worthy artist on a starring tour forthwith. As *Abel Murcott* he added considerably to the good impression he has made here during the earlier part of the season. He dressed, looked, and acted the character to perfection. Gifted with a fine figure, imposing in height and in carriage, a rich, deep, melodious voice, his appearance in the character of a wretched and sodden victim to drink, preserving just enough of manhood to grope his way back to a higher and nobler life, was sufficient to insure him a good reception; and though the character is not one which appeals directly to the average man who applauds the goody sentiment, or the woman who admires the "beautiful language Miss Cushman uses," Mr. Mordaunt succeeded in awaking a most profound interest in the part.

Mr. Robert Meldrum, as *Binney*, appears to have conceived as accurately as it is possible for anybody to do the lordly, consequential, pig-headed character of an English butler. There is something about an English butler which provokes laughter. The effort to reconcile his pompous solemnity with menial labor; to suppose that anything so imperturbably proper could do anything but bow with dignity seldom fails to end in an explosion of laughter, and when that magnificent impersonation of decorum is observed on the stage before hundreds of people it needs no exaggeration to make it perfectly unctuous in its humorous possibilities. Such a character does Mr. Meldrum present; or would, provided that he did not go so fearfully out of his way to introduce an "h." The effort to do so for mere effect is too palpable, and the object is unworthy of an actor who shows himself as capable as does Mr. Meldrum. In the cellar scene in the last act he shows a keen appreciation of humor, and introduces some telling bits of business.

Mr. Coyle, the designing attorney, is played by Mr. H. Pierson. It does not give the actor much scope, but what little there is to it is made the most of.

Mr. W. H. Otis, as *Lord Dundreary*, has as much as anybody the choice of spoiling or perfecting the piece. Fortunately he does the latter, displaying originality where it could scarcely have been looked for, and acting evenly and with spirit throughout the entire performance. The cream of the absurdity of such a character is his utter unconsciousness of its absurdity. If *Chadband* had intended to be facetious in his disquisition upon the advantages and responsibilities incident to being a "human boy," he would never have excited a smile. *Dundreary's* innocence of his superlative folly is the most ludicrous thing in the piece, and fortunately the illusion is sustained throughout. Mr. Otis dresses the part well, richly, snobbishly, but not vulgarly, if the distinction can be discerned.

The minor characters were all well taken, but the hour forbids individual mention of them. Taken as a whole, the performance is one of unusual merrit, and the size of the audience last evening was ample testimony to the public estimate of it.

VANEK AT NIXON'S.

The third week of Prof. Vanek's engagement at Nixon's opened on Monday evening, with an entire change of programme, many of his tricks having been withdrawn to give place to others of an entirely different variety, but equally pleasing and neatly executed. The great decapitation mystery has been retained, and still puzzles the curious and defies solution. The change in the programme has had the effect of sustaining the popular interest in the performance. The illusionist's manner is so delightfully mild and good-natured, and his accent and voice so persuasive, that he fairly charms his audiences into a bona fide belief in his familiar spirits.

Our "Parker's."

Now, then, Chicago may hold up her head among men. We have have had everything first-class except restaurants, and whenever that subject has been broached to a Chicagoan, he admits our want. Such need be the case no longer. With the opening to-day of the "Parker's," dawns a new era. It occupies the entire six stories of the building just in the rear of Goodell & Walter's magnificent Superior Block on Clark street, nearly opposite the Court-House, and is furnished with an air of elegance and luxury seldom seen West. It is reached through a broad entrance, guarded by two beautiful street-lamps, at Nos. 77 and 79 South Clark street, which leads direct to the lunch-room, where, at any time of day or night, the wants of the inner-man will be attended to. On the next floor is the ladies' grand saloon, which is truly gorgeous in all its details,—almost to extravagance,—and is to be presided over by gentlemen of color, with white aprons, ties, and gloves. There will be two lady cashiers here. All above this floor will be private club-rooms. These floors are reached by a broad flight of stairs, as well as steam-elevator. "Parker's" is opened by Messrs. Warden & Cregan, both old and able hotel-men, the former six years with the Parker House, Boston; the latter with the Victoria House, St. Johns, N. B. They bring with them Mr. Tracy as head cook, a man who has tickled the palates of epicurians for years at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York; also the head pastry-cook of the Parker House, Boston,—whose fame as the originator of the French rolls is world-wide. Our people can rest assured of getting at the "Parker's" only wines and cigars of their own direct importation. The importing house of Abram French & Co., No. 337 Wabash avenue, whose wares grace nearly every well-ordered, first-class table, in some shape or other, furnished the china (made expressly for them), glass, silverware, and cutlery, which is saying all that can be said of those auxiliaries; while the well-known firm of Bassett & Co., 113 South Clark, who, by the way, have done the plumbing and gas-fitting in nearly all our hotels, furnished throughout those new style crystal chandeliers, the effect of which is beautiful indeed; while the Thayer & Tobey Furniture Company furnished the massive walnut fixtures as well as beautifully-upholstered furniture.

Desirable Residence and Lots at Auction.

Our readers will not fail to make a note of the auction sale, this (Thursday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, on the premises, of that very desirable residence, and lot 50x125 feet, on the southwest corner of West Washington and Lincoln streets, by C. C. Thayer & Co., Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers. The property is located in one of the most desirable portions of the West Side. Surroundings are all first-class. Parties in search of a pleasant home should embrace the opportunity here offered to invest.

C. W. & E. Pardridge & Co.,

Nos. 118 to 124 State street, are now opening a large line of Lama lace shawls and sacques at very low prices; 1,000 pieces black and colored dress silk; buyers can save at least 40 per cent. Look at our 25 cent hemstitched handkerchiefs; you will pay 50 cents elsewhere for no better goods. Will open this week over 500 cases assorted spring dry goods. Buyers can save one-third their money.

Humboldt Park Residence Association.

The members of the above Association are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at their rooms, on Thursday, May 22, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of considering the propriety of disposing by lottery of all the unsold lots not disposed of in the 40 acres on Division street, bordering Humboldt Park on the east.
C. PROBSTEIN, Secretary.

The Tremont House Sale.

The sale of the furniture of the Tremont House will be continued this morning, at 10 o'clock, beginning in the dining-room, thence to Congress Hall and billiard-room, closing all to-day. See the advertisement of Butters & Co., the Auctioneers.

The Beaver Mixed Hat

is the latest mode for gentlemen—a dress hat for summer wear—introduced by Parker & Tilton, No. 83 Clark street, opposite the Court-House.

The Latest Thing in Hats.

Parker & Tilton, No. 83 Clark street, opposite the Court-House, have introduced their summer style beaver mixed dress hat, the lightest and most stylish hat ever manufactured.

The Genuine Geyser Spring Water

is drawn by Buck & Rayner, at both their stores.

HOMEOPATHY.

Second Day's Session of the Illinois Medical Association.

Interesting Papers on a Variety of Topics.

Reasons Why Diseases of Woman Should Be Studied as a Specialty.

The Influence of the Mind Over the Heart in Causing Diseases.

The Homeopathic Medical Association resumed business at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, in the Council Chamber. The attendance was much larger than on the first day, among the audience being many fair disciples of Hahnemann. President Pearce called the Convention to order.

NEW DELEGATES.

The following-named gentlemen, in addition to those present yesterday, reported to the Secretary: W. C. Barker, Waukegan; E. M. McAffee, Mount Carroll; J. Wright, Bloomington; J. A. Vincent, Springfield; F. H. Van Liew, Aurora; E. Pearsons, Kewanee; E. W. Beebe, Evansville, Wis.; C. S. Fanestock, LaPorte, Ind.; R. B. Wales, Lanark, Ill.; H. P. Gatchell, Kenosha, Wis.; A. W. Woodward, R. B. Briggs, H. J. Underwood, M. N. Johnson, W. B. Greene, H. R. Stout, J. W. Marelins, Chicago.

W. F. Page, of Appleton, Wis., M. L. Reed, Jacksonville, and C. D. Fairbanks, Ottawa, sent neat letters mourning their inability to attend the sessions of the Convention.

TWISTING ARTERIES.

Dr. Danforth, of Chicago, was invited to relate his experience as to the efficacy of torsions to arrest hemorrhage. He had found torsion useful in the case of small arteries, and in the case of large arteries when they were clear of the sheath and could be conveniently handled.

Dr. Pratt gave his experience.

EFFICACY OF ELECTRICITY.

Dr. Danforth spoke on morbus caxaims, or hip diseases. A boy who had been crippled a few months ago was produced, to show how successfully operations could be performed. Dr. Danforth had restored his power of locomotion. Ovarian tumor, in the fluid state, was treated of at considerable length, the Doctor relating how he had operated by means of the galvanic battery, effecting what he considered to be a permanent cure. The lady subject was present, and testified to the excellent condition of her health. If the tumor did not reappear before the next meeting of the Association, they might reasonably conclude that it would never appear. Urethra stricture had been cured by galvanism. He advised the application of the negative current to the diseased parts in all cases. An instrument was exhibited and explained by which hemorrhoidal tumors were crushed and absolutely removed.

Dr. S. B. Cole, of Chicago, presented a paper on "Retained Placenta." It was, undoubtely, very able, but it took an accoucheur or a midwife to understand it.

FEMALE DISEASES.

Dr. R. Ludlam, of Chicago, read a paper giving "Some reasons why the diseases of women should be studied as a specialty." He said: There are three reasons why the diseases of women should be studied as a specialty, viz.: First, because of the distinctive organization, susceptibilities, and social relations of women as a class; second, because of the peculiarities which pertain to the physicians in whose professional care they will be placed; and, third, because, manifestly, we are on the eve of important developments in uterine therapeutics. He treated of the several influences and peculiarities of women, and of the necessity of differentrating the sexual from the non-sexual symptoms. The extensive range and the vast importance of the health of women made it necessary that special men should study special diseases. The pursuit and practice of the diseases of women, as of diseases of the mind and nervous system, involved peculiar difficulties, and imposed peculiar obligations. Physical exploration was used by all classes in common, but the peculiarities often eluded the most diligent search. In a given case, how could they gauge the modifying influence of the menstrual periods or of pregnancy, sterility, the puerperal state or the "menopanse?" What instrument would register the effects of disappointed love, or hope, or ambition? A shiftless husband, a gossiping neighbor, an anonymous letter, a sewing-machine, or an unmitigable mother-in-law would put the case beyond all ordinary means of physical analysis and cure. What the touch, the sound, and the speculum could not dissolve, should be evoked through a species of exclusion, cross-questioning, and rigid analysis. He believed they were on the eve of important discoveries in uterine therapeutics, and urged the necessity for a series of new provings on women, which provings should be made with the greatest possible care and discrimination. Another requisite was the study of the differential diagnosis of the diseases of the female generative system. He impressed on the profession the necessity of exact diagnosis and correct notes on which to base general conclusions.

President Pearce complimented the paper of Dr. Ludlam for its ability and admirable suggestions.

Dr. Ballard was of the same mind, and, in addition, deprecated the introduction of foreign material into the vagina.

Dr. R. N. Foster fully indorsed the sentiments of Dr. Ludlam, and spoke concisely and with much eloquence.

There was a general approbation of the paper.

THE HALF-ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Dr. S. P. Hedges presented his fifth annual medical report of the Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum. The report showed that while the average number of children constantly in the Instituton was 112, there had been only four deaths in all during the last year. There were ninety-four cases of fever; only a few diseases of the air-passages occurred. There are now 40 children sick with measles. None have died. Dr. H. exhibited a morbid specimen illustrating a recent fatal case of diptheritic croup which occurred in the Asylum.

THE MIND AND THE HEART.

Dr. E. M. Hale, of Chicago, read an entertaining paper on "The Influence of the Mind Over the Heart in Causing Disease." He told the story of the condemned criminal, who was blindfolded, his arm bared and pricked, and water made to drop so that he thought he was being bled to death, though he really lost no blood. It was all the same, however, as the man died. A young lady who dreamed she was going to die at 12 o'clock the next day, wrote a letter to her father, saying, "good bye," played a few tunes on her guitar, and at noon sat down and breathed her last. There was another young lady who got the same notion in her head, and made up her mind to die. A young doctor thought he could fool her, so he gave her an anodyne that made her sleep beyond the time she had fixed for her final departure. On awaking she was informed that the time had passed, and she continued to live. It was strange that physicians were likely to die of the disease which was their specialty. Incidentally, it was stated that butchers, who were familiar with the sight of animal blood, were most likely to faint at the sight of human blood, and frequently did so. A singular book had been published in England, treating of the diagnosis of the crucifixion of Christ, by the eminent London surgeons, William Stroud and Sir J. V. Simpson, in which they claimed that Christ died of a literally broken heart. He believed it was sufficiently proved that the mind had a material influence over the heart, and the subject was worthy the careful attention of practising physicians.

At 1 o'clock the Convention adjourned until 2.

DROPSY.

After the Convention reassembled in the afternoon. Dr. G. M. McAffee, of Mount Carroll, gave a history of a case of dropsy with the remedies used.

Several other gentlemen gave instances of cases that came under their observation, all of which grew more or less convalescent.

Dr. Wooygatt spoke of the application of the similia in practice. In the course of his remarks he observed that whiskey, coffee, and tea, injurious to some, were necessary to others as nutrition, and that some persons washed too much. The temperaments and and their characteristics were given. The similia could be safely relied upon in most cases.

Dr. C. C. Olmsted, of Fond du Lac, Wis., was given a voice in the debates.

Dr. H. B. Fellows read about "Facial expression of our remedies," indicating his experience of the physiognomical phenomena produced by the various medicines in the homeopathic pharmacopeia.

A gentleman spoke five minutes on a new and wonderful compound salve.

MORE NEW MEMBERS.

The following new members were elected: T. R. Nute, T. P. Mills, Helen J. Underwood, Maria N. Johnson, J. B. Talcott, W. B. Green, G. A. Hall, C. S. Eldridge, W. T. Hawks, C. B. Parkhurst, E. G. H. Miessler, Chicago, R. R. Bingham, Cairo; W. F. Bodge, Earlville; C. S. Fanestock, LaPorte, Ind.

VACCINATION.

Dr. J. G. Gilman, of Chicago, treated of vaccination in a way interesting to his audience. He believed lymph might better be taken from a healthy child, though French surgeons had proved that lymph taken from scrofulous children was not dangerous. The pock should be perfect in every case. The admixture of blood from an unclean lance conveyed more danger to the system than anything else. The lancet should be cleansed very often. He told about a woman who had small-pox eight times before it conquered her, and a case where he vaccinated one person sixteen times. He had known cases of persons badly marked who were again taken with small-pox and died.

At this juncture H. M. Bascom, of Peru, Ill., was made a member.

Dr. A. G. Beebe, of Chicago, dilated on "injuries and diseases of the joints."

The meeting adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

SOCIABLE.

A supper and sociable was given in the evening at the Hahnemann Medical College, where there were speeches.

"CASTING OUT DEVILS."

Letter from the Rev. Jonathan Blanchard.

WHEATON, Ill., May 19, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your tri-weekly issue of to-day, an editorial says: "If the United Presbyterians, and the *Cynosures* and *Telescopes*, are aware of any such dreadful mystery [in the granges], they are certainly not doing their duty by the farmers if they keep it to themselves. . . . . Let them tell what they know, or forever after hold their peace."

I wish to respond to your call upon us; and the more as I see, by notices of the press, that the real opinions and principles of the movement in opposition to secret societies are very imperfectly understood.

Our objection to the granges is, that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, they are a flank-movement of the Masonic lodge to rope in the farmers to that secret order. When, forty years ago, Daniel Webster, Edward Everett, John Quincy Adams, along with younger men, Seward, Stevens, Granger, Fillmore, Thurlow Weed, and a host of like minds, declared, as did Charles Francis Adams in Albany, the other day, that "The power of secret societies was inconsistent with popular government," the Masonic lodges in the free States responded by giving up their charters.

But, immediately thereafter, a succession of secret orders, of divers names and pretended objects, arose, one after another,—Know-Nothings, Divisions, Temples of Honor, Good Templars, Knights of Pythias, Protestant Society, Grand Army, etc., etc.; and, whether more or less frivolous, louger or shorter lived, they have wrought out one uniform result: the restoration of the order miscalled Free-Masonry to power over the press and pulpit of this country. And either the great men and patriots cited above were scared at trifles, and totally mistaken in their judgment, or the return of Free-Masonry to power is fraught with danger to this Republic, and imminent danger.

We have facts sufficient to establish, in general, that the getters-up of these side-orders have been Masons; and we know that that order works steadily toward its own centre, above, beyond, and regardless of country or religion. While our soldiers were fighting, the lodge-leaders were initiating, and their organ in Chicago declared, in the words of Rob Morris: "Masonry knows nothing about this flag or that flag." If, then, Free-Masonry is a secret empire in our midst, drawing the vitality of our free institutions, States, counties, cities, towns, courts, churches, and families even, into the network of its lodges; if the case is to be decided by Masonic signs, not by the laws; not in the Court-House, but in the lodge near by it,—then these secret orders are drawing the life out of our popular institutions, leaving them like eggs sucked by vermin, nothing but shells. Such, at least, is our opinion and belief, erroneous it may be, but yet honest. And neither our numbers nor our characters are such as to justify the contempt which writers in the interest of the lodge would be willing to load us. Stranger things have happened than that the next Presidential election should hinge on this question.

Now, if our ideas of the network of secret orders should turn out to be correct, then the granges are an imposition and a swindle. The whole system of secret orders, granges included, by the very principle of their construction in layers or degrees, each upper degree being pledged to secrecy from all below, is a system of aristocracy and despotism; and will a secret, despotic aristocracy save farmers from the rapacity of middlemen and railroads? Never, until things change nature and reverse tendency. What is to hinder the men of leisure, who will run the granges, selling out to the very railroads of which the farmers complain? They will have every facility and every temptation to do so. And, ever since the many were robbed by the few, the poor crushed by the rich, and human shoulders stooped under despotism and oppression, these forms, titles, orders, and degrees have been the blinders by the help of which priests and kings have plundered the laboring-classes.

The granges are no exceptions to the other orders. No rational man can but glance at the manual of the subordinate lodges of the "Patrons of Husbandry," without seeing that it was got up by Free-Masons, and is Free-Masonry reproduced in a shallow and diluted form. I could easily give the extracts establishing this, but it would swell this note beyond due limits.

In the opening speech at our National Convention at Monmouth, Ill., with some labor and research, I have aimed to give the history and principles which underlie this whole anti-secret movement. I do not suppose THE TRIBUNE either desires to enter, or can give any considerable space to, this discussion. But, as the discourse in question is in the nature of a piece of information fundamental to an important popular movement, if desired I will place the manuscript first at your disposal. If not, I shall publish it in the *Cynosure*, as requested by the National Convention. I remain, very respectfully, yours, J. BLANCHARD.

The Northern Pacific Railroad—The 7-30 Loan to Be Closed.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, 23 FIFTH AVENUE,
NEW YORK, May 15, 1873.

Jay Cooke & Co., Financial Agents:

GENTLEMEN: I have the pleasure of inclosing to you a copy of a resolution passed unanimously by the Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, on the 13th of May, instant.

This preamble and resolve are in entire harmony with our own views and wishes, and agree in spirit and policy with the letter which I addressed to you on the 11th day of December last.

The complation of our road to the Missouri River, and our control of the trade of Manitoba and Montana—the beauty and productiveness of the Red River Valley, and the Valleys of Dakota, —the value of the large Government trade to the Upper Missouri, for the carrying of most of which we have this year contracted—our having in operation and under contract, 165 miles of road on the Pacific side, between Puget Sound and the Columbia River,—the very successful inauguration of our immigration system, the large arrivals from Europe of bodies of colonists of the very best character, destined to our land-grant, and the steady movement of settlers from various parts of the Union to the country tributary to the road,—all this should, in my judgment, justify us in elevating the standard of our credit.

I trust that when the limit of the present loan is reached, the Company will find itself able to negotiate a 6 per cent loan for the prosecution and completion of the enterprise. Respectfully yours, G. W. CASS, President.

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, The Northern Pacific Railroad Company has built and has in operation, over 500 miles of its line, through a favorable and valuable country; and

WHEREAS, A large and growing way and through traffic is already assured to the Company over its road thus far completed; and

WHEREAS, The Company has earned title to about 10,000,000 acres of its land-grant, and placed a large part of this in market, and the same is being rapidly settled by immigration, foreign and domestic, and sales thereof have been made, at an average price of nearly $6 per acre, to such an extent that a sinking-fund has resulted, out of which the redemption and cancelation of the Company's bonds have been begun; and

WHEREAS, It is believed that on these results the credit of the Company is so established as to render inexpedient the payment of so high a rate of interest as 7 3-10 per cent on future issues of its bonds; therefore,

Resolved, That the loan of the Company, under its present issue, bearing 7 3-10 per cent interest (of which $21,000,000 have already been sold), be limited to a total amount not exceeding $30,000,000, and that no issue of bonds hereafter, by this Company, beyond the said $30,000,000, shall bear a higher rate of interest than 6 per cent per annum.

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be directed to arrange with the Fiscal Agents for the closing out of the 7 3-10 loan, as indicated in the preceding preamble and resolution.

A PITHY STORY.

A Kentuckian Who Went for all the Sassafras He Could Find—A Slight Misunderstanding—Law and Physic.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mr. Elijah Patrick is a gentleman from the backwoods of Eastern Kentucky, whose business it is to supply druggists with herbs used in medicines. Some eight years ago, while making his rounds among his customers in this city, he went to the store of Messrs. W. S. Merrill & Co., wholesale druggists, 114 West Third street, and was given by the younger member of the firm orders for different roots, barks, etc. They had a printed list between them, and as they came to the needed article the word was checked off,—such as "Tansy, 3 pounds;" "Cammomile flowers, 5 pounds;" "Pennyroyal, 6 pounds," and so on. When they got down to "Sassafras pith," the junior Mr. Merrill, who was eight years younger, said (according to Mr. Patrick's statement), "Get as much of that as you can find."

Sassafras pith, as is well known, is the spongy matter found inside the stems of the American plant sassafras medulla. It is used, when soaked in water, as a wash for diseased eyes, and as a drink in dysentery, catarrh, etc. An eighth of an ounce to a pint of boiling water will make a wash the thickness of weak mucilage. The article has heretofore come almost entirely from down South, and it was generally believed that it grew nowhere else in the country. It was high-priced, the wholesale rate being at that time over $3 a pound. Mr. Patrick, understanding that he was to get as much of sassafras pith as he could find, pocketed the list and went home. He at once hired about two hundred men, women, and children, and set them to picking sassafras stems and stripping them of the bark. When he had got a large pile he wrote on to Messrs. Merrill to send him two hundred bags. They denied ever getting this letter. He went on picking until a large part of Eastern Kentucky was cleared of the plant. He then hired boats, and loaded two of them with pith. Enough was left to fill a third boat. One day the druggists on Third street were astounded with the announcement that there were lying in the river three boats laden with sassafras pith subject to their order, and in a day or two in walked Mr. Elijah Patrick with his little bill of $5,901. As might be supposed, there was a scene. Messrs. Merrill & Co. hadn't room in their whole building wherein to store it. It has been calculated that at the rate of a drachm to a case of dysentery or of catarrh there was more than enough for the whole of the United States. Flatly, Messrs. Merrill refused to pay for it, when Mr. Patrick walked to Judge Hanover's office, and engaged him to bring suit. The case came up in the Superior Court, and Patrick lost. He continued proceedings, and the case was tried six times. Meantime the pith had a hard time of it. Piled up in stacks, it grew mouldy and rotted. The rats got at it. Twice the warehouse burned down. The first time half of the heap was turned to ashes, and the second time the other half went up.

Never was a case that looked clearer to outsiders than Patrick's claim, but never did anything so bother the Judges as did that mountain of sassafras pith. Toward the last, fresh proof involving Messrs. Merrill was brought forward, and it began to look as though the druggists would get the worse of the suit. Judge Taft, who had been down to look at the pith, was mightily puzzled, and finally declared that he could not decide the case, and it must go to a jury. Mr. Patrick here grew discouraged. He had pushed the thing through the courts for seven years, and just when he could almost hear the judgment in his favor it was proposed to begin all over fresh, and, in the end, depend upon the verdict of a jury. "Why," said he, as he mournfully listened to the proposition of a compromise, "yer can better tell aforehand where lightnin is goin to strike as to tell what decision them fellers would come to." So he concluded that he had had enough of law, and agreed with Messers. Merrill to call the whole matter square for a thousand dollars.

Sunday Tyranny and German Churches.

From the Illinois Staats-Zeitung.

It can justly be said that the immense majority of those Germans who frequent Christian churches are decidedly opposed to the Puritanical Sunday tyranny which at present prevails in Chicago.

German Protestants and Catholics know, from their recollections of the old country, that religion and church-piety can very well exist without such tyranny. And, if we would be indiscreet, we could name some very much respected German-American clergymen, even of the most orthodox creed, who admitted to us that the Puritanical Sunday laws do great injury to religion and Church, because they embitter many truly religious minds against the Church, in the name of which these laws are enforced, and slowly drive them into the camp of the enemies of the Church.

It is an old trick of the Puritan fanatics to represent the fight against Sunday tyranny as enmity against Christianity, in order to prejudice those Christians who always have been opposed to such laws against the opponents of this tyranny.

Those who resort to such tricks intentionally confound hatred of religion, and toleration, with each other. The fight against the rigorous Sunday laws is by no means a fight against religion, but a fight for mutual toleration, and for mutual good-will.

As little as the thinking and honest enemies of Sunday-tyranny wish to deprive the people of their innocent recreation, just as little do they wish to deprive them of their Sunday devotions.

Mayor Medill was informed, at every occasion, by representative Germans, by committees appointed at German meetings, (even by the Committee of the meeting at Vorwaerts Turner Hall), that the Germans would acquiesce in the closing of the saloons during the time of religious services on Sunday forenoon, as is done in many cities in Germany, Switzerland, etc., provided that, during the remainder of the day, no obstacle should be thrown in the way of decent enjoyment of life in decent public resorts.

He whose religious convictions do not permit him to share in such enjoyment of life on Sunday is certainly perfectly at liberty to abstain from it.

It is useless to discuss here the idle talk of the very few German fanatics who pretend that the use of even the lightest spirituous beverages, even on working days, is a sin; for he who has read the Bible knows, from hundreds of passages, that the attempt to represent the fight against coercive temperance laws as something unchristian, is a direct insult of the authority of the Old and New Testaments.

The basis above pointed out—closing of the saloons on Sunday forenoon during the time of religious services, and the right of the people to spend the remainder of the day in decent enjoyment of life within or without the walls of a saloon—is certainly one upon which *all* truly tolerant citizens of Chicago can unite. Even Mayor Medill, a few months ago, declared such a compromise to be a good and just one.

We request such of our readers as do not claim any Sunday freedom for themselves to weigh the above remarks without prejudice; they will then, perhaps, come to the conviction that it would be neither in the interest of religion, nor in the interest of mutual good-will and harmony, if they should demand that others should be deprived of the Sunday freedom which for themselves they do not wish to enjoy.

Those Protestant sects which are generally known to be opposed to Sunday liberty count not a few worshipers among the Germans. The *Illinois Staats-Zeitung* has, on frequent occasions, defended the minority of the Germans against the intolerance of others, and proudly pointed to their honesty, their solidity, and their patriotism shown during the time of the Civil War. And, for this reason, we believe ourselves to be entitled to demand from this minority of Germans toleration for the views and habits of the great majority of Germans.

It does not look well when English-American Nativists and Know-Nothings, in their brutal war against the harmless habits of the Germans, refer to Germans as being agreed with them, the enemies of the great majority of Germans. It is true, though, that those Nativists who refer to Germans in their crusade against Germans never divulge the names of their German backers. But, the German minority should take care that a few loud-mouthed and unauthorized men in their midst should in future furnish no opportunity to Nativism to make such boasts.

It is Nativism which, to a great extent, underlies American Puritanism; this can be proved from a dozen of symptoms. But, if such Nativism should again achieve such decisive victories as in 1854 and 1855, those Germans, who were its tools, or were believed to be such, would have to suffer just as much as the majority of Germans, and perhaps even more. Treason to our inborn nationality, even if unconsciously committed and not clearly intended, usually carries with it the most bitter punishment for those who commit it.

Important Movement Among the Israelites.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, May 20.

The Israelites of this city have taken the initiatory steps for the formation in this section of the country of a Jewish Theological Institute, by issuing the following call to their brethren throughout the West and South:

To the President and Members of Each Jewish Congregation Throughout the West and South:

GENTLEMEN: For centuries have the Israelites been distinguished as a people who love to be enlightened, and therefore spared no means to promote education, and to keep alive the eternal principles of their religion, and which, in return, has promoted their happiness and prosperity in every clime.

To be enlightened in and to teach the truth are obligations which we owe, not only to ourselves and to our posterity, but to our progenitors, who so bravely and zealously defended our sacred cause, and bequeathed to us a legacy which has alike exalted us and elevated mankind.

To continue these blessings, however, it is essential to preserve the Jewish identity, and to supply the proper agencies by which the future advocates of our religion shall be educated; and to establish a Jewish Theological Institute for that purpose is conceded to be of the highest importance and necessity.

The want of such an institution in this country has long been felt; and how we can supply the places of the good men now devoting their time and talents in the interest of our cause, when they will be no more, is a question upon which the welfare and permanency of our religion most materially depend.

Recognizing, therefore, as we have no doubt you do, the necessity of harmonizing upon some action which will supply this great want, in order that some of our youth, conversant with the language of the land, should be educated for the Jewish ministry and as teachers and expounders of our sacred principles, we, representing all the congregations of the city, have unanimously

Resolved, To issue a call to all the congregations of the West and South, for a congregational conference to form a "Union of Congregations," under whose auspices a "Jewish Theological Institute" shall be established, and other measures adopted which will advance the prosperity of our religion.

With this view we respectfully invite your congregation to be represented in the Congregational Conference, which will convene in this city on the 8th of July, 1873.

SHOT DEAD BY A WOMAN.

A Maine Physician Murdered by His Discharged Housekeeper.

WALDOBORO, Me., May 18.—On Friday Dr. P. R. Baker, a physician in good practice in Warren, went to the house of one Mink, whose sister formerly acted as his housekeeper, while he was practising at Thomaston. It is supposed that a criminal intimacy existed between them at the time. When Dr. Baker left Thomaston for the West some time afterward she followed him, and made threats to different persons that if he ever had a different housekeeper she would be the death of him. He came to Warren about six months ago, and she returned soon afterward. He had been boarding at the hotel until this spring. Then he purchased a house and began housekeeping, having a Mrs. Kirk for his housekeeper. Since this time he has received several threatening letters from Miss Mink, threatening to burn his house and kill him if he did not discharge Mrs. Kirk and employ her. He has paid no attention to these letters, but has made light of them, and, as the sad end shows, placed no confidence in them.

Dr. Baker was called to see a sick child about 9 o'clock on Friday evening, in the vicinity of the house of the Minks. Miss Mink testified that Dr. Baker came to their house between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, she having retired. Hearing a knock at the door she got up and let him in, and he undressed and retired with her. About 10 o'clock she came to the house of Mr. Spear in her night-clothes, crying out:

"I am shot! I am shot! Dr. Baker shot me!"

On examination it was found that it was not so. She appeared to be in a state of frenzy and great excitement all through the night. In the morning the neighbors found Dr. Baker's gig in Mink's yard, and his horse in a barn. The door of the house was locked. On breaking it open and proceeding into the house, they found the Doctor lying dead on the chamber-floor. He had his pantaloons and vest on, the latter with the wrong side out, and one stocking partially on. It is supposed that after receiving his fatal wound he made an attempt to dress himself, and in doing so fell backward in the position in which he was found. The ball passed through his breast into his lung. The wound was of such a nature that the hemorrhage was all internal. The woman has been arrested.

A post-mortem examination has been made of the body, which is now in charge of the Coroner. An inquest was held on Saturday afternoon, but was not finished. Important evidence has been telegraphed for, and the inquest will be resumed on Monday. It is conjectured by some that a third party is implicated in the tragedy.

Dr. Baker was about 40 years of age, and had no family. Some five years ago Dr. Baker lost his wife, and Miss Mink was employed as housekeeper. She claimed to have had a child by him three years ago, which is said to have died under suspicious circumstances soon after birth. Dr. Baker shortly afterward went to New York, where he remained some two years, during which time letters are said to have passed between them. It is said she was anxious to marry him, and it is thought being baffled in her endeavors she committed the murder. The character of Dr. Baker has been regarded good. He was formerly from New Hampshire. His practice as a physician has been very extensive in Cushing, Friendship, Thomaston, and other towns in the vicinity of Warren. The murder causes great excitement in the community.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Bobolink, the Indian who murdered the Cook family at Oakland, Minn., in 1871, died of consumption in jail at St. Paul Monday morning.

—It is figured up that Americans will spend $75,000,000 gold, at the lowest estimate, in Europe this year.

—The Baltimore *Sun* of Saturday celebrated its 36th anniversary, and presented each of its subscribers with a reprint of its first number, issued on the 17th of May, 1837.

—The assessed valuation of the City of Davenport increased from $400,000 in 1851, to $1,500,000 in 1854; to $3,000,000 in 1855: to $3,550,000 in 1856, and in 1858 to $5,225,035.91. Now it amounts to $8,000,000.

—In speaking of King Mirambo, of Central Africa, the *Court Journal* says that a monarch who would take the trowsers sent from missionary-inspired ladies of Aberdeen, split them in halves, fill them with sand, and make a war-club of each leg, cannot be forgiven upon the ground of mere eccentricity.

—The British Museum, having purchased a "fossil dodo" exhumed at Fort Dodge, Iowa, is hereby warned against buying any more in that district. The Cardiff giant, a gentleman who attracted considerable attention three or four years ago, came from Fort Dodge, and several expert workers in gypsum reside in the vicinity still.

—Mrs. Allen Coy, living near Saratoga Springs, N. Y., has carefully kept the rope with which her brother hung himself in 1852. After she had got the breakfast dishes washed and the morning's work out of the way, one day last week, she thought she would go up-stairs and hang herself—and that identical rope served her purpose! This is the first time Mrs. Toodles was ever discounted.

—The Sacramento *Record* gives us the figures of railroad immigration for four years, 124,815; the emigration for the same period, 82,967, giving the increase of population by rail 41,848, or about 10,000 per annum. The value per capita is estimated at $800, and the aggregate fixed at $16,000,000. To this is added certain sundries of benefits, and the railroad organ estimates the value of overland communication at the handsome figure of $30,000,000.

—At Cornell University, on Friday, the corner-stone of the "Sage College for Women" was laid, with the usual speeches and ceremonies. The main building, which is to cost $150,000, the chapel in connection with it, to cost $30,000, and a partial endowment of $100,000, are all the gift of Mr. Henry W. Sage, of Brooklyn, who made the opening speech of the day, his wife laying the corner-stone. The other speakers were Chancellor Winchell, of Syracuse University; Moses Coit Tyler, managing editor of the *Christian Union*; Goldwin Smith, Homer B. Sprague, of Brooklyn; President Angell, of the University of Michigan; President White and Ezra Cornell.

Distribution of the Sexes.

In numbers the two sexes are very nearly equal in the United States: Males, 19,493,565; females, 19,064,806. But the distribution is not even. The greatest excess of males is found in Idaho (12,184 to 2,815 females), Montana (16,771 to 3,824), Wyoming (7,219 to 1,899), and Nevada (32,379 to 10,112). Females are in excess in Alabama (504,560 to 472,470), District of Columbia (61,287 to 54,159), Georgia (609,856 to 572,126), Louisiana (363,345 to 358,749), Maine (290,600 to 287,434), Maryland (355,246 to 342,236), Massachusetts (563,180 to 535,852), New Hampshire (147,698 to 140,991), New Jersey (363,688 to 358,485), and New York (1,847,214 to 1,597,192). Virginia, Vermont, Tennessee, both Carolinas, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New Mexico show a like excess of female population. In Utah there are more males than females—28,994 to 27,990.

Killed by a Peanut.

From the New York Sun.

Dr. Buck has concluded a post-mortem examination on the body of Miss Sarah Dowling, of Union Hill, N. J., who died under suspicious circumstances, it having been alleged that she had been poisoned by medicine prescribed by Mr. Adolph Hoffner. The physician discovered that death had been caused by a peanut, which lodged in the intestines and produced inflammation of the bowels.

THE COURTS.

End of the Vail-Iglehart Big Land Suit.

Judge Gary Renders a Decision Worth $300,000 to the Vails.

Bankruptcy Matters—The Lamar Accounts—The Courts in Brief.

The case of Mrs. Vail and daughter against Asa Vail and Nicholas P. Iglehart was concluded yesterday afternoon, Judge Gary stopping the progress of the case, and depriving Mr. Beach, counsel for plaintiff, of the pleasure of making his speech in the presence of a deeply interested, and also interesting, audience, to render his decision, the nature of which probably made up for Mr. B's disappointment. The suit was brought by plaintiffs for the specific performance of a contract by defendants. The original contract was made June 22, 1860, between Asa Vail and Nicholas P. Iglehart, by which contract, in consideration of certain things done by Vail, the contract, so far as he, Vail, was concerned, was fully executed, the consideration being fully paid. By the contract in question in this suit, Iglehart agreed to convey to Mrs. E. P. Vail and her minor children, within four months, the W. ½ of N. W. ¼ and S. W. ¼ of Sec. 9, T. 37, N. R. 14, containing 240 acres, near to and east of Washington Heights. The clause of the contract under which the liability is claimed is as follows: "Iglehart agrees as follows: Within four months from this time to secure to Mrs. Ellen P. Vail and her minor children, in a proper legal manner, free from all incumbrances or liens, the land this day conveyed, in Section 9, T. 37, N. R. 14, so that the same may be held by her as a homestead and for her and her minor children's sole use in fee simple." The land was incumbered to the amount of about $6,000 at the time the contract was entered into, which incumbrance, as will be seen, Iglehart agreed to remove. At the time the contract was entered into the land was valued at about $15,000; it is now worth more than $250,000. The defense set up was that Mrs. Vail took, in lieu of the 240 acres of land, two mules, a wagon, and $300 in cash; the statute of limitations, payment of taxes, bona fide purchaser's *laches*, and all the usual defenses. After hearing the arguments for the defense, and before the plaintiffs' counsel had a chance, the Court delivered the following decision:

In my judgment, all the language about homestead is of no consequence; it is not of the essence of the arrangement between the parties at all; the consideration between Vail and Iglehart was entirely pecuniary; but the reason moving Iglehart to require the property to be conveyed was, that his sister and her children should have the benefit of it. That reason—not the consideration for the transfer—was his affection for her and her children. Then there is the use of the language "homestead." It was used in no such sense as that the parties were to go and live there. There is no limitation, condition, precedent or subsequent, that it shall be used as a homestead. It is an agreement that he will convey it to her and her children, so that she may have a home for her children. To my mind this is a case of a clear, explicit agreement to convey a certain prescribed quantity of land for a past consideration, which the parties themselves estimated and treated as a sufficient consideration. Whether it was, or was not, it is not my purpose to inquire. They estimated it and treated it as a sufficient consideration. The incumbrance on the land in 1866 is said, in general terms, to have been all that the land is worth. It seems to me very clear that Iglehart had in expectation that, in some way not now disclosed, he was going to negotiate and lift this incumbrance, by some sort of an operation, other than by paying cash for it. He was defeated in that expectation. After the contract of the 22d of June, 1860, there was nothing left to be done except to convey the 240 acres of land, and there was a clear, explicit, and absolute agreement to do that clear of incumbrance within four months. The payment of taxes on the land cuts no figure, because he had agreed to convey it clear of incumbrance, so that the longer he held it the greater the amount of taxes which he would have to get out of the way, in order to convey it clear of incumbrance. All that he had to do to get rid of those taxes at any time was to perform that agreement. When parties have solemnly put their engagements into writing, after negotiations running through months, and amended, at the time of execution, the phraseology which did not suit, and have come to a resting-place; persons intelligent and capable, with no circumvention and no advantage on either side; when such have come to that result, I cannot disturb it upon the uncertain testimony of persons as to all sorts of things which are not in the writing. I think that the complainants are entitled to a decree that the land shall be conveyed to them in fee simple.

Robert Rae and J. W. Beach are solicitors for Mrs. Vail and children; Dent & Black and Scovill, and Corwin & Bailey, solicitors for defendants.

THE LAMAR INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Receiver in the case of Edwin Burnham et al. v. the Lamar Insurance Company, reported to the Court yesterday that he has on hand a sufficient amount of money with which to pay 20 per cent of the following claims proved against the Company, as contained in the report of the Master: Edward Burnham et al., $2,583.22; Joseph E. Painchaud, $656.90; Geo. Reily, $661.63; E. K. Garvin, $328.60; Horace S. Eaton, $1,072.11; Henry Disslon, $1,087.26; Alma M. Whitcomb, $2,153.20; Alex. A. Maltman, $545.20; Rosina Magelsein, $864.33; John W. Schenck, $3,251.40; Jerome B. Secor, $1,084.41; Thomas Murphy, $1,289.05; Frank Fold et al., for the use of First and Second National Banks of Peoria, Ill., $1,617.68; Henry P. Stevens et al., $2,603; Augustus F. Becker, $1,527.63; Trustee North Baptist Church, $3,250.41; Jacob A. Rotschild et al., $2,710.75; Adolph A. Blackall, $2,699.37; Thomas Barrows et al., $2,173.20; Samuel Arentz, $2,171.20; Peter Flemming, $1,276.57; Peter Flemming, $328.40; James W. Kellie, $982.41; James W. Kellie, $873.50; Hamlin & Hale, $5,415.15; Alfred Smith, $2,177.55; Mrs. Cornelia D. Becker, $5,999; Marks Rainstein et al., $1,068.25; Frederick Kempfer, $2,066.90; James H. Warner et al., $1,809.16; Isaac P. Coats, $6,536; Peter Armai, $1,091.62; Frank S. Barten et al., $1,012.40; Louisa Gund, $1,289.04; Peter Hansen, for use of Anne H. Perkins, assigned to I. N. Witherall, $846.57; William C. Reynolds, $1,624.68; Joseph Zanischeck, use etc., $1,102.23; Alfred S. Barnes & Co., $2,699.42; Charles A. Gregory, $1,363.58; Patrick Rowley, $438; Alfred A. Allen, $1,556.83; Charles E. Clasius et al., $450.50; Carl Lam, Jr., $515.35; John T. Moran et al., $1,321.60; Michael Bayne, $1,081.50; S. O. Olin, $636; John Anderson, $232.29; James Gorman, $431.05; J. W. Calkins, $2,000; Cashman Calkins, $1,000; amounting to about $80,000.

The Master also reports that Charles F. Gunther and others have filed claims, the validity of which are disputed.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

In the matter of Root & Cady, the petition of the Third National Bank was filed, and leave was granted to the Trustee to sell under the powers contained in the trust-deed.

In the matter of Hugh Patterson, bankrupt's petition was filed, and order entered that, upon examination of a certified copy of the Register's docket heretofore transmitted, a discharge be ordered to issue, upon payment of all costs.

In the matter of the Great Western Insurance Company the petition of William Hansbrough was dismissed and order entered referring petition to Register Hibbard to take proof and report. The petition in bankruptcy of the Lyon Buffler Company was dismissed on motion of petitioner's attorney, unless objections are filed within ten days.

In the matter of Alphonse L. Mandel, an insolvent, R. E. Jenkins reports the sale, by auction, of the stock of dry goods of bankrupt estate realizing the sum of $1,226.66.

The case of Goodrich and Kirby was ordered to be dismissed if no objections are filed within ten days.

A $10,000 TRESPASS.

In Judge Rogers' Court the case of James Geary v. Buckner F. Morris was tried. Plaintiff sought to recover $10,000 damages for an alleged trespass on the case. His effects, consisting of a full stock of saloon fixtures and liquors, which complainant avers he casually lost; and they then came into defendant's possession by finding; defendant's version being that they were sold by plaintiff's landlord for back rent and purchased by defendant. The case is almost devoid of interesting features. It stated that an appraisement of the value of the property was made before the fire by three experts, one of whom is a Deputy in the Circuit Court, but their appraisement was burned up in the great fire, and now comes a party who is willing to swear that the three appraisers were drunk at the time they viewed the goods, and their appraisement is therefore valueless. The three jolly experts are now called upon to swear that they were not drunk, and, as one of them remarks, "it is a very difficult thing to swear that one was not drunk on a certain day a couple of years since."

The case will probably be concluded to-morrow.

JUDGE PORTER'S COURT.

In the suit of Robinson v. Achoff, in which plaintiff sought to recover damages for the alleged trespass of defendant in ploughing up a crop plaintiff had planted on his own land, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

In the suit in assumpsit of John M. Durand et al. v. Richard Mason and Alexander Johnson, a verdict for plaintiff was rendered for $2,138.09 damages.

The case of Geo. H. Leonard v. Thomas Raymond was submitted to the Court, who decided in favor of plaintiff, with $257.50 damages.

In the suit of Matthews McCabe v. Frank P. Hawkins, Thomas R. Welland, and Volney E. Busco, a verdict was rendered for plaintiff; damages, $346.77.

In the suit for debt of Jacob and Louis Lehram v. James P. and William Tracey, a verdict for plaintiff was rendered for debt $225; damages, $106.47.

CRIMINAL COURT ITEMS.

Very little business of consequence occupied the attention of the Criminal Court yesterday.

John Howder, a minor pleaded guilty to being found in a house, from which, at the time, the occupants were absent, and was remanded for sentence.

The case of Kennedy, charged with selling liquor illegally at Lake View, was continued.

The case of John H. Farwell, another lawyer, charged with forgery, the particulars of which have already been published, was continued.

The trial of Philip Brown, which was to have been held to-day, was discontinued on account of the absence of a material witness.

In the three cases of the City v. James J. Gore, defendants have filed presentments and bonds with the Clerk of the Criminal Court for an appeal.

COUNTY COURT ITEMS.

Dennis S. Morgan was yesterday appointed Administrator of the estate of Miranda Morgan, under a bond to be approved of $3,800.

On petition of the heirs of the late George W. Tappan it was ordered that a citation be issued, returnable Monday, May 26, to Richard L. Carhart and Charles M. Lewis, surviving partners of the late firm of Carhart, Lewis & Tappan, to show cause why they should not be compelled to give security for the faithful settlement of the affairs of the co-partnership and for the accounting and paying over to the Administrator of said deceased whatever is due, after paying partnership debts, etc.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

In the United States Circuit Court, Andrew McGraw files his bill against C. H. Dyer on a plea of non-fulfilment of contract; damages, $700.

The North Bennington Boot and Shoe Company file a precipe in assumpsit against Edward Byrne; damages, $1,500.

In Judge Booth's court, the case of the Illinois Central Railroad v. O'Brien, went by default of defendant, whereby plaintiff recovers an estate in fee simple, as described in the declaration, namely, the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 11, T. 38, N. R. 14, E. of 3 P. M.

The case of Henry R. Draper v. The Artesian Well Company, Joseph H. Barker, Alphaeus C. Badger, A. F. Croskey, Lyman Bridges, Jacob Payne, J. W. H. Brown, H. H. Brown, Allan C. Storey, and Rufus King, was yesterday dismissed by Judge Williams at the cost of respective parties.

Jacob Wilder, Maria J. Boyington, Ella Sherman, Mary A. Leitch, and Caroline Jackson file their petition in the Superior Court for a Conservator to manage the affairs of their father, Benjamin Wilder, the owner of considerable property in money and moneyed securities. The father is now 80 years of age, is insane, and altogether unable to manage his business affairs.

William H. Lunt and Lucien Newbury file a bill in the Superior Court, on a plea of debt, against Hugh Maher. Complainants aver that on the 26th December, 1871, they leased to plaintiffs the building known as the Newbury Elevator, situate on Lots 2 and 7 in Block 14 of the Original Town of Chicago, at a rental of $5,000 per annum for the first five years; that he owes on said rent the sum of $4,333.30, for the recovery of which, and $1,000 damages, the present action is brought.

Jacob Sledger et al. bring suit in the Circuit Court in an action of trespass on the case against the Drainage Commissioners; damages, $5,000.

Oliver F. King sues Hiram, Charles W., and George H. Wheeler, in the Circuit Court, for trespass on the case; damages, $10,000.

Judge Williams will give his decision in the Lincoln Park assessment case to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

NEW SUITS.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—43,451—Matthias M. Smith et al. v. Max Guttenstein; assumpsit, $500. 43,452—Thomas S. Dobbins v. James Burke; ejectment, $500. 43,453—Christian Carr v. Christian Thulman, S. W. Nichols, J. H. Clybourne, H. P. Caldwell, Levi Warly, and Clark; petition for mechanics' lien, $364.53, on theatre and part of Lot 17, in Butterfield's Addition to Chicago. 43,454—Asahel Gusley v. James M. Chapman and S. M. Etter; confession of judgment, $32,324. 43,455—Appeal. 43,456—Suppressed for service. 43,457—Jacob Wilder et al. v. Benjamin Wilder; petition for the appointment of a Conservator. 43,458—E. H. Weeks v. John Davis & Co.; assumpsit, $1,108.30. 43,459—Maria v. August Dunlap; divorce on ground of desertion. 43,460—Crane Brothers' Manufacturing Company; assumpsit, $500. 43,461—John H. v. Mary Ellen Hunter; divorce on ground of adultery. 43,462—Elizur D. Seavey et al. v. George White, Roderick Clark, and Gregory Sharp, under firm name of Clark, White & Co.; petition for mechanics' lien on E. 190 feet Lot 9, Block 10, fractional Sec 15, Addition to Chicago, $2,048.45. 43,463—Louis Morris v. John Otto; assumpsit, $1,500. 43,464—The Republic Life Insurance Company of Chicago v. J. R. Bickerdike; assumpsit, $500. 43,465—William Kent v. F. M. Atkinson; petition to supply record. 43,466—E. H. Gammon v. J. A. Fiske; assumpsit, $1,500. 43,467—W. C. Kruger v. C. Thielmann; confession of judgment, $147.50. 43,468—W. H. Lunt et al. v. Hugh Maher, debt, $4,333.30. 43,469—Peter W. Field et al. v. Joseph Day and E. W. Strong; assumpsit, $600.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—7,032—Appeal. 7,033—Jacob Sledger et al. v. The Drainage Commissioners; trespass on the case, $5,000. 7,034—Oliver F. King v. Hiram, Charles W., and George H. Wheeler; trespass on the case, $10,000. 7,035—Appeal.

PERSONAL.

Col. James H. Finnigan, Cincinnati, is at the Gardner.

A. Coppell, Havana, is at the West Side Briggs House.

Col. John N. Howell, Salt Lake City, is a guest of the West Side Briggs House.

Dr. John A. Vincent is registered at the West Side Briggs House, from Springfield.

The Hon. H. I. Bedfield and wife left the West Side Briggs yesterday for their home, New York.

Wallace Pierce, Lake Superior; D. A. Newton, New York; A. Fontayne and family, Cincinnati; D. P. Hedges, Sioux City; Wm. Clifford Neff, Cincinnati, were among the yesterday's arrivals at Anderson's.

The silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Gurney was celebrated on Tuesday evening at their residence, No. 250 West Randolph street. Seventy members of the Tabernacle Church surprised the worthy couple, and had a good time.

There are 100 Chicago youths at Notre Dame University this year, and fifty at St. Mary's Academy. A Chicago alumnus, Mr. J. J. Fitzgibbon, President of the Irish Literary Society, will be the orator at the Commencement, and will undoubtedly get off something brilliant and breezy.

Among the arrivals at the West Side Briggs House yesterday were: D. G. Brenton and wife, Philadelphia; Scott Greene, Tallula, Ill.; J. W. McClelland, Indiana; E. J. Davis, New York; Wm. Waugh, Havana; Col. R. Wheeler, Wisconsin; Frank Fisk, Adrian; J. C. Jones, Bloomington; C. H. Voorhees, New York; and J. C. Randolph, Bloomington.

Among the lost on the ill-fated Atlantic were Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull, residents of Jefferson in this county, their home being about nine miles from this city. They had visited England to see relatives, the aged mother of Mr. Turnbull and the mother of Mrs. Turnbull, in Manchester. They have no heirs in this country, the only connection being a widow, Mrs. Milton, now in the County Poor-House. Mr. Turnbull had property valued at about $20,000, and the British Consul will take immediate measures to bring the facts to the knowledge of proper parties abroad.

Marshall O. Roberts, of New York, has spent about $70,000 on pictures in Rome this spring.

Died in London, after a short illness, April 24, Mary, Lady Lyell, wife of the celebrated geologist, Sir Charles Lyell.

The Rev. Dr. Phelps, for more than twenty-five years pastor of the First Baptist Church, New Haven, Ct., has tendered his resignation.

President Morrison, late of Olivet College, Mich., has under consideration a call to the Presidency of a new college which has just been founded at Springfield, Ill.

George S. Boutwell paid a short visit to the Massachusetts State-House, Saturday, and made a few remarks, thanking the Legislature for choosing him as United States Senator.

The death of Theron R. Strong recalls a joke of Lincoln's. Passing up Pennsylvania avenue with Gen. Nye, he pointed to a sign, with the remark, T. R. Strong, but coffee are stronger.

At Long Branch: Secretary George M. Robeson has a new residence which cost about $50,000. Alexander G. Cattell has a new residence, which is located next to it, which also cost $50,000.

Messrs. W. J. Bowen, L. E. Rose, and F. L. Sheels, proprietors of the Coldwater (Mich.) *Republican*, have sold that paper to Messrs. A. J. Aldrich, of Girard, and Geo. W. Sterne, of Coldwater, for the sum of $7,500.

The venerable Enos T. Throop, who was in Congress in 1815-'16 (Henry Clay, Speaker), and in 1831 became Governor of New York (succeeding Martin Van Buren), has now, at the advanced age of 89 years, returned to his old home on Owasco Lake, near Auburn, N. Y. He is remarkably hale and vigorous.

We regret to announce that Mr. Oscar Townsend has felt it his duty to resign his position as General Manager of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway Company. The considerations leading to this action are so entirely personal that we do not feel at liberty to refer to them.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Gen. Alex. B. Dyer, at the head of the Ordnance Department, in Washington, has recently had a severe operation performed upon him, which was entirely successful, and his health is already improved. Though confined to his residence, he is able to give some attention to business, and, when the weather is very fine, to take short drives. His disease is Bright's disease of the kidneys.

There are rumors of difficulties, political and otherwise, in the way of the Duke of Edinburgh's marriage with the daughter of the Emperor of Russia. They say that there are high personages in Court strongly opposed to it, and that hints have come from "cousins" in Berlin that it might perhaps be as well even if it did not take place. They say further that the Duke of Edinburgh will have his own way, let everybody else do or say what everybody else pleases.

When it was announced that Lieut. George M. Harris was wounded in the Modoc massacre, April 26, his mother, a sister of the late Bishop McIlvaine, immediately started from her home in Philadelphia to nurse him. It was a long journey, but a mother's affection only thought of her son, who might need her tenderest care in his illness. By traveling night and day, indifferent to the fatigue and hardship of the journey, this loving mother reached the couch of her son on the 11th, and he died on the 12th.

His full name is: The Right Honorable Sir Frederick Temple Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye, in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye of Ballyleidy and Killileagh, in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland and a Baronet, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, and Knight Commander of the Bath, Governor-General of Canada, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of Canada and Prince Edward.

COMMON SENSE AND THE COURT-HOUSE QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It was with pleasure that I read this morning your admirable editorial on "The Court-House Plans." Its sound and sensible suggestions must be approved by every lover of justice.

The present Committee is evidently unfitted for its work. Among them are able, honest, and conscientious men,—men who, by their faithful services to the city, are entitled to the high consideration of their fellow-citizens. But what, pray, do they know of the rules and principles of architecture?

We desire to erect in this city as grand a piece of architecture as ample means, united with genius, can command. We wish something that will stand the criticism of the future,—something that will strike every one as a model of excellence and beauty,—into which no sordid questions of self-interest shall in any degree have entered. This is the common desire of our citizens and of the press. No one wishes to disparage the present Committee; but every sensible member will confess that he is utterly unfitted to decide a question so technical and profound. They can no more decide this question with truth than they would be able to decide upon the comparative merits of forty-nine of the greatest musical compositions of the age.

Music and architecture are fine arts. None but artists can properly understand or decide artistic questions. To build a Court-House on the judgment of incompetent men would be to throw away millions, and also render ourselves, by our blunders, the laughing-stock of the world.

The very greatness of the task demands the exercise of the most experienced skill. It demands more: It requires the most entire and absolute impartiality. A committee composed of citizens, or of home artists, could not possibly fulfill this latter requirement. Every man is swayed, to a greater or less degree, by prejudice, by interest, and by the influence of others. Let, therefore, no man in Chicago have anything whatever to say about this matter, in the capacity of judge. Any deviation from this rule would prove to be a fatal error. To refer the decision of the question of architecture to men who have no knowledge of that noble art, seems to me as insane a proceeding as to refer to them the decision of some mathematical, or chemical, or philosophical question, concerning which they have not the slightest acquaintance. Ald. McGrath's proposition, to refer the whole matter to the decision of three architects outside of this city, is the simplest and best proposition, by far, that has yet been suggested.

It ought to be unanimously adopted. If it is not, there will be some grounds to fear that there is something more than ignorance connected with the contradictory action of the Committee thus far.

A jury of Chicago architects should not for a moment be considered. It would be a farce! It would be impossible for such a jury to come to a conclusion satisfactory to the public.

The world is suspicious, and there is good reason why mankind in the mass are suspicious. Our most trusted men are constantly falling before temptation, in its different and insidious forms. Society, therefore, cannot be too careful in whom it reposes trust, nor can it guard itself too strongly.

The plan proposed by Mr. McGrath seems as near perfection as any plan can be which aims at securing justice to the forty-nine competing architects, and to the securing for this city the really best plan, of those which have been submitted.

The best plan may not be the one displaying the greatest degree of external beauty. Everything must be considered,—utility as well as beauty. Some of the plans, as every one can see, although very attractive without, are absolutely impracticable within, and could by no possibility answer the main purpose for which the building is to be erected.

The best plan is the one combining the most utility with the highest degree of ideal beauty: perfect convenience within,—simplicity, grandeur, and beauty without.

To determine upon the best plan,—the plan which will give satisfaction to all except a few conceited idiots,—it would be hard to devise a better plan than the one submitted by Ald. McGrath. It would be eminently just to all; and, beyond question, the final decision would be one that no man of sense would object to. It would be honest, and entitled to profound respect.

Now, if the Aldermen and other members of the present Committee are as modest men as they ought to be, they will promptly relieve themselves of an undesirable responsibility, and accept without reservation the plan suggested by Mr. McGrath. Otherwise, it may be suspected, in this suspicious world, that they have ends in view which do not appear upon the surface of affairs.

I cannot imagine anything more proper than to allow our Mayor to select the three architects from the three other cities, to constitute the new Committee. He will act with discretion. Mayor Medill is a man of uncommon good sense, nor is he inclined to overestimate himself, nor to depreciate the merits of others. He is a lover of justice, and may safely be entrusted with this selection. He does not claim to be a great architect, or a poet, or musician, or to be an infallible judge of things where he knows but little. But he has a practised judgment and an honesty of purpose that will enable him to select a competent jury of disinterested architects, who will most readily and satisfactorily solve the knotty problem that has so much troubled the present Committee, and so greatly wearied and disturbed the general public.

It will not be possible to please every one,—particularly the architects whose works are not selected. But who expects to please every one? There are men who never have been pleased, nor ever will be in this world, nor in any other. They came into the world to grumble, and grumbling they will go out of it; and grumble they will, perhaps, to all eternity. It is not worth while to take such people into account. They are dead weights that the city must put up with and carry along.

In the erection of such a building as the new Court-House, it is unwise to act in haste. The idea must be made perfect before it is embodied in stone. Everything great in this world comes out of the mind. It is the mind that fashions matter into all its multifarious forms of usefulness and beauty. Beauty is not a chemical compound. It is something more ethereal and more true than anything that the Positive philosophy ever dreamed of. A beautiful building we must have, and one that will stand for generations, a monument to its builders, and an honor to the city.

J. ESAIAS WARREN.

THE PLANS.

What the Committee Accomplished Yesterday.

Four of the Rejected Plans Admitted to the Charmed Circle.

The Number of "Lucky" Ones Extended to Ten.

The Committee on the Court-House plans met yesterday afternoon in Kentucky Block, in secret session. Mayor Medill was not present, but the other members were. With regard to these secret sessions, the public, who are interested in knowing what transpires with regard to these plans, naturally inquire the object of the Committee in excluding reporters. To ascertain what this object is, it may be as well to mention that no vote was taken upon the question, but that Ald. Ogden desired that they be excluded, and the other members, not observing at the time the significance of this wish, out of courtesy to one of their number made no stir in the matter. The janitor received his orders from Mr. Ogden to admit nobody, and hence the press was kept in theoretical ignorance of the doings of the Committee, and practically gave to the public the main points of the meetings.

In order to ascertain what the Committee thought upon the subject, a reporter interviewed several of the members. They invariably expressed their willingness to allow the reporters in, stating that they said and did nothing of which they were ashamed. The Committee will meet again this afternoon to continue the work begun yesterday, and a motion will be made to admit the press, a majority of the Committee having expressed themselves ready to carry it. As there is no danger of Mr. Sturgis' plan, No. 8, receiving anything more than "a complimentary vote,"—as Mr. Ogden has always succeeded in squeezing this out of the Committee, and as his position with regard to that plan is now understood,—perhaps even he will withdraw his personal objection.

On Wednesday, a week ago, the Committee amused themselves by reducing the total number of plans to six, having paved the way to this action by previously selecting sixteen, out of which the six were chosen. Yesterday they proceeded to extend the six to sixteen, thus making preparations to include once more the "first forty-nine." While this oscillation appears puerile, if it does any good, so much the better. But surely if the Committee are so thoroughly ashamed of it that they wish to keep it secret, let them drop it. Their honest Catholicity was interrupted by the falling of the shades of night, which cut their labors, and compelled them to adjourn until to-day. They took up No. 1 again, and the merits of the design of Messrs. Rankin & Guernsey were once more discussed, but that plan seems dead beyond even galvanic resuscitation.

No. 2 was taken up and discussed. A review of its courts and corridors, and the vaults, was entered into, and, after much measuring and estimating, the Committee determined once more to give the plan a show, and it was admitted to make the seventh in the glorious galaxy of possible triumphs.

No. 5, the famed "Eureka" plan of Mr. Tilley, was next inspected. The corridors were carefully measured and examined, and their prospects of light and ventilation again examined. It was claimed once before that the corridors would be dark. An Alderman stated that he has been viewing the long corridors of the Pacific Hotel, which were more than 300 feet in length, were narrower than those in Mr. Tilley's plan,—whose length was about half this figure,—and lighted only indirectly. He had found them perfectly lighted. From this comparison he had come to the conclusion that the objections offered against the "Eureka" plan that the corridors were dark and gloomy would not stand the test of an examination. Another member, while he admired the ingenuity of the plan, doubted whether it would be practicable. He admired the exterior so much that if any interior could be chosen to match it he would be satisfied that Chicago would have the best court-house in the United States. Two members of the Committee ridiculed the plan as romantic, fanciful, and expensive, but a vote being taken, the Committee determined once more to admit the design.

No. 7, the plan of Mr. Welsh, was taken up, but, after a short discussion, was laid upon the shelf.

No. 8, Mr. Sturgis' plan was among the elect, and Ald. Ogden was spared the necessity of demanding "a complimentary vote for No. 8, because it does not look well for us to elect only Chicago architects."

No. 9, Mr. Matz's plan, was among the elect, and stood a sharp examination. There was one objection made to this plan, and that was that one of the corridors came to a lock, preventing a continuous passage round the building. This, however, the Committee concluded, could be readily remedied.

No. 14, Armstrong & Egan, was once more looked at critically, and was also readmitted.

No. 17, Mr. H. L. Gay, after a more thorough examination than it has heretofore received, was again chosen. The main objection to this plan is not the internal arrangement so much as the entrances. But as even the plan adopted will require a vast amount of modification, it was only fair to give Mr. Gay another lease of life.

No. 18, Burling & Adler, was already in the charmed six, and was allowed to remain there. The Committee then adjourned until this afternoon, having added four to their minimum of six, making a total of ten. Those added are the plans of Messrs. Cochrane & Miller, Tilley, Armstrong & Egan, and H. L. Gay. Those that remained were Messrs. Sturgis (complimentary), Matz, Burling & Adler, Wheelock & Thomas, Randall, and Dixon & Hamilton.

This is the day of creations. Next Wednesday the weekly slaughtering will take place.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Board of Police and Supt. Washburn will determine, next Saturday, what kind of a summer uniform the patrolmen shall wear.

The Atlantic Base-Ball Club will meet this evening at the corner of Ohio street and Fifth avenue, 7:30 being the hour. The Ætna gentlemen are fraternally asked to attend.

The alarm of fire from Box 314, yesterday at noon, was occasioned by a tar barrel catching fire on Peoria street, between Madison and Monroe. Nominal loss.

The annual meeting of the Trustees of the Illinois Soldiers' College, at Fulton, will be held at the institution June 24, when everybody interested is expected to be on hand.

There will be service in Trinity Church at 10:45 this morning, it being Ascension Day. The Rev. Edward Sullivan will preach on "The Ascension, its Place and Power."

The Irish Literary Association will meet this evening in Judge Rogers' Court-room, 8 o'clock being the hour, when a full attendance is desired by the President, Mr. Fitzgibbon.

The Christian Union Lyceum will meet at No. 114 East Madison street this evening and wrestle with the following problem: "That President Grant is not responsible for the disorders in Louisiana."

A meeting of the Committee to place decorations upon the soldiers' and sailors' graves in the several cemeteries will be held at 3:30 p. m. to-morrow at the Gardner House, when a full attendance is earnestly requested.

The officers of the different trades-unions in this city are invited to attend a meeting, to be held Friday evening, at the Trades' Assembly Hall, No. 155 Fifth avenue, near Madison street.

Malone, the assailant party in the billiard-cue affray on Garibaldi street, on Saturday night, was bailed out of jail yesterday morning. The bail was $10,000. Nurry, the victim, is improving, and it is believed will recover.

The Board of Public Works issued the following building permits yesterday: John Lomax, three-story and basement brick, 20x107 feet, No. 18 Charles place; Charles H. Wood, two-story and basement stone-front, 47x65 feet, Nos. 576 and 578 West Adams street.

The twelfth anniversary of the Athenæum Literary Society of the University of Chicago will be held this evening, in the University Place Paptist Church, beginning at 8 o'clock. There will be prayer, music, debating, and orating.

Yesterday afternoon Justice Hinsdale gave his opinion as to who is the party in fault in the fight which occurred some days ago between F. S. Loring and Mr. Kane, which, owing to the efforts of the contestants, has been given considerable publicity in the daily papers. The opinion of the Justice was, after hearing the evidence, that Mr. Loring assaulted Mr. Kane, and beat him so severely that he believed the former ought to be fined $50 and costs.

Deputy Coroner Pilgrim, yesterday, held an inquest on the body of Albert Nelson, the boy who was killed by a street-car on Milwaukee avenue on Tuesday evening. The inquest concluded with a verdict exonerating the driver, William Stickle, from blame.

The [illegible] Missionary Union, in connection with the Christian Boys' [illegible] North Side Tabernacle, intend [illegible] with Mr. Moody [illegible] from which to furnish [illegible] to buy a $200 library [illegible] reading. In the meantime [illegible] members with moral [illegible] meetings for boys [illegible] time the Union holds gospel [illegible].

The [illegible] very Monday evening [illegible] owners of property on Twenty-[illegible] street [illegible] Corrigan [illegible] requested to meet this evening [illegible] residence, corner of Twenty-ninth street [illegible] Prairie avenue, to consider the propriety of [illegible] improving Twenty-ninth street by laying wooden pavement.

Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a team attached to a brewer's wagon, belonging to J. Lomax, ran [illegible] Clark street, near Harrison. The driver, [illegible] off on Sanes Kane, was thrown out, and so seriously injured that he lies in a critical condition at 898 South Clark street. Dr. Charles Van Hiddeson attended him.

The Board of Public Works yesterday awarded the contract for paving and filling the intersections of Clark street with Randolph, Washington, Madison, Monroe, and Adams streets to Robert Stewart for 85 cents per cubic yard for filling and $1.40 per square yard for paving, the system being the same as is used for Clark street.

A complaint was made to the Mayor, yesterday, about the employment agency of Angel & Coaker, on the West Side. It was alleged that they swindled twenty-five men out of a fee, sending them to Wisconsin, where they were unable to obtain work. The Mayor's police are investigating the matter.

The object of the visit of the prominent railroad officials, whose arrival here was mentioned in Tuesday's TRIBUNE, was made known yesterday. Gen. Cass, Mr. Meyer, and Mr. Lainer are a sub-committee of the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railway, and have been inspecting the road. They do so at certain times in the year, to learn if the lessees, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, keep everything in good order; to note what improvements are made, and see if they are needed and properly made. The Committee examined vouchers yesterday, and concluded their labors. Gen. Cass left in the evening for a trip of inspection on the Northern Pacific Railroad. He was accompanied by Gen. Sheridan, who will ask for aid if the road needs protection from the Indians. The other members of the Committee will probably leave for the East to-day.

SUICIDE AT WAUKON, IA.

WAUKON, Iowa, May 19, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A Norwegian blacksmith, named Andrew Oleson, aged about 25 years, and for a long time in the employment of Holahan & Buggy, wagon-makers, at this place, committed suicide yesterday by cutting his throat. For some months past he has occasionally exhibited symptoms of mental derangement, but continued to labor steadily, and no anxiety was felt on his account. Yesterday morning he arose, ate his breakfast, and shaved himself, and no one observed anything peculiar in his conduct. About noon he was found in his bedroom, dead, with his throat cut in the most shocking manner. It appears that he took his razor, crawled under his bed, and cut his throat so that it bled profusely; then, crawling out from under the bed, sat upon his trunk, and again applied the razor, cutting the arteries, windpipe, &c., clear to the cervical vertebræ. COM.

CORN.

PAXTON, Ford Co., Ill., May 20, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have traveled over a large portion of Vermilion, Iroquois, Champaign, and Ford Counties, and, from the best information I can get, I am satisfied that there are not, in the above counties, over 10 acres in every 100 acres of land plowed that were intended for corn this year; and, under the most favorable weather, we cannot raise this year half of a crop of corn. The heavy rains on Sunday and Monday nights will delay plowing a number of days. All farmers who have old corn on hand are not disposed to sell at any price until they can see the corn planted and have good weather. The roads are very bad, and farmers could not deliver their corn in sixty days, were they disposed to sell. The farm-work will take all of their time.

OBSERVER.

Come to Life.

From the Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wallar, of Marseilles, whose dead body was reported to have been found in the waters of the canal at Marseilles, Ill., of which tragic event accounts have been given in all the papers of the country, including those of this city, instead of being numbered with the dead is alive and well, visiting her children at the Orphans' Home at Normal, where she arrived on last Sunday. It will be remembered that during the past week her husband was arrested in this city upon suspicion of being implicated in her supposed murder, and that upon evidence of his innocence he was discharged from custody. Before the arrest, Dr. Sweeney, of the Orphans' Home, telegraphed to the Mayor of Marseilles, Mr. Parsons, informing him of the whereabouts of Wallar, but although Mr. P. is alleged to have known that Mrs. Wallar was not drowned, as was the current belief for a time, he did not for some reason think it worth while to inform the public of the fact. Mr. Wallar is in good health, and rejoiced with the rest that the telegram from Marseilles was a foundationless canard. Whether there was really a dead body found in the canal, or, if such was the case, by what name it was known when it lived, moved and had its being, are facts not yet vouchsafed to the public.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.
Single or in suites.
With and without Vaults.
English Tile Floors throughout the Building.
Elevator running during all business hours.
These Offices are not equaled in the city.
The best for all classes of business requiring a central location.
W. C. DOW,
Room 21 Tribune Building.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000.

Bonds Due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent, payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New York.

$600,000, or Ten per Cent of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of.....$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each.

Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 18 Broad-st., New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO
CHARLES H. WILSON,
Thursday Afternoon, May 22
Tendered him by the entire Dramatic Profession of the city. America's Great Artists,
MISS LAURA KEENE, EDWIN ADAMS,
MR. EDWIN [illegible]
Have kindly consented to appear. The performance will commence precisely at 2 o'clock p. m.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

EDWIN ADAMS,
EDWIN ADAMS.
ENOCH ARDEN,
ENOCH ARDEN.

Every Evening until further notice, and SATURDAY MATINEE.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

Every evening, until further notice, and at the Wednesday and Saturday Matinee,
Laura Keene,
AND HER COMEDY COMBINATION, in Tom Taylor's famous Comedy,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN!
(Unaltered and unabridged). LAURA KEENE as FLORENCE TRENCHARD, as originally played by her over 1,000 times in the United States.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.
Great Novelty Week! Two Brilliant Comedies! Wednesday, Matinee and Night, Friday, and Saturday Matinee, Tom Taylor's splendid drama
VICTIMS!
With the full strength of the star company in the cast. Tuesday and Thursday Evenings, Bartley Campbell's last and greatest success,
RISKS!
With the powerful cast. Monday, May 26, "THROUGH FIRE." In preparation, THE GENTLE SAVAGE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Unabated Success of the Grand
THEATRE COMIQUE COMBINATION,
Remember, Entire Change every Monday and Thursday.
TO-NIGHT, several new acts by the full strength of the Powerful
STAR COMBINATION,
Never before seen in Chicago.
Seats secured six days in advance without extra charge.

AMPHITHEATRE.
(Formerly Nixon's.)
THIRD WEEK AND WONDERFUL SUCCESS OF
VANEK.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!
Monday, May 19, and every evening during the week.
LADIES' MATINEE SATURDAY.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY AT WEBSTER'S,

241 West Madison-st.

CHOICE STYLES,
CLOSE PRICES,
PROMPT ATTENTION.

JUST OPENED—A LARGE LINE OF ELEGANT
Imported Flowers.

PROPOSALS.

To Builders and Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the 26th day of May, 1873, at 1:30 p. m., by the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for any portion or all of the material now contained in the buildings and fences on the Reform School grounds at Hyde Park (with the exception of the dwelling-house on the northwest corner of Forty-third-st. and Hyde Park-av.), consisting of bricks, joists, lumber, windows, doors, green-houses, glass, fencing, posts, etc.

The buildings to be taken down and the material removed within thirty days after the contract for the sale thereof is executed.

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals (for the various kinds of material named)," and deposited with the County Clerk, addressed to The Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

GEORGE M. BOGUE,
CARTER H. HARRISON,
H. M. SINGER,
THOS. LONERGAN,
JOHN H. CLOUGH,
Committee on Finance Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

TENTS.

TENTS

For sale cheap; 500 Wall, House, and Hotel Tents, complete, mostly new, and in first-class order, suitable for Emigration, Families going West, Colonization Societies, Railroad Building Parties, Lumbermen, Fishermen, Hunters, State Fairs, Camp-Meetings, &c. Just received, and with other kinds of Quartermaster and Ordnance Stores, to be sold cheap.

COL. O. LIPPINCOTT,
Government Goods Depot,
195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

SUMMER RESORT.

CAPON SPRINGS & BATHS,
HAMPSHIRE CO., W. Va.

Any one in search of a really Medicinal Mineral Water and Bath, and, at same time, a most charming and attractive summer resort, will do well to procure and read our descriptive Pamphlet. Terms $15 and $18 per week, with discounts on family bills as stated in Pamphlet. Apply by mail to FRAZIER & SALE, Proprietors.

SALVE.

All Right Salve for Burns, Boils,
CORNS!
25 cents a box. DR. STEPHENS, 124 Dearborn-st.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. H. LAWRENCE & CO.,
PROVISION AND PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS,
Providence, R. I., Builder of the
HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE,
With Harris' Patented Improvements. Send for Circulars.

COAL.

Coal Reduced.

We sell Lackawanna at $10; Briar Hill, Kirkland Grate, Wabash and Illinois Coal, and all kinds of Wood at corresponding rates.
C. H. DYER & CO.,
Wabash-av. and Madison-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

J. M. Wallace this day retires from the firm of Wallace Bros. Business to this date will be settled by him. R. S. Wallace and J. Q. Savage will continue the General Commission Business under the same name and style, at 20 Exchange Building.
J. M. WALLACE,
R. S. WALLACE,
J. Q. SAVAGE.
May 20, 1873.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Spring Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ǁ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	†9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

†Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:45 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:18 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:18 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:20 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:20 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:20 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:15 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:50 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	§ 5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 168 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:20 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ROSELLE.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 16 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Roselle Accommodation	5:00 p. m.	9:10 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	6:15 a. m.	10:51 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	2:00 p. m.	7:21 p. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:20 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

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WILLIAM POTTLE,
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WILLOW WARE

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EIGHTH PAGE—RAILROAD QUESTION: Letter from Ex-Gov. Palmer to Gen. John McConnell. FINANCIAL: Chicago Money Market—The Spring Trade—Resumptions of Currency—The New York Silver Dollar—San Francisco Banks—The Post-Office Savings-Banks of England. COMMERCIAL: Chicago Produce Markets—Chicago Live-Stock Markets, with Review for the Week—Chicago Lumber Market—Herkimer County (N. Y.) Dairy Market—European Markets—Buffalo, Boston, and Cincinnati Live-Stock Markets—New York Dry Goods Market—New York, Milwaukee, Toledo, St. Louis, Memphis, Oswego, New Orleans, and Louisville Produce Markets.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Edwin Adams. "Enoch Arden."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Ricks."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. The Laura Keene Comedy Combination. "Our American Cousin."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Thomas Comique Combination.

AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Randolph and Washington. Vanek, the Prestidigitateur.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RUPTURE CURED BY DR. MARSH'S PATENT Radical Cure Truss. Spinal curvature, bow legs, club feet, etc., mechanically treated. Trusses, braces, supporters, etc. All branches of surgical work. Competent female attendant. MARSH & BOWLES, 102 Washington-st.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, May 22, 1873.

The Modocs are out of the lava-beds, and their trail indicates that they are on their way to join the Pitt River Indians.

Dorman B. Eaton, of New York, has been elected Chairman of the Civil-Service Advisory Board, the place held by Mr. Curtis before his resignation.

In accordance with an act of the Thirty-ninth Congress, Associate Justice Clifford, of the Supreme Court, will act as Chief Justice till the President fills the vacancy.

Judge Durell has denied the claim for damages against New Orleans, presented by the proprietor of one of the gun stores which was broken open and rifled by the mob a few weeks ago. He holds that, as the city had no police available at the time, it is not responsible.

The law for the regulation and licensing of prostitution in St. Louis has, from the first, met the same resistance among the women of that city that the similar Contagious-Diseases act called out in England. Another petition for its repeal has been presented to the Common Council, signed by a thousand women.

The late Chief Justice Chase has left bequests of $10,000 each to Wilberforce University and Dartmouth College. The rest of his property is divided among the members of his family. The portrait of Chief Justice Marshal, by Peale, which was presented to Chief Justice Chase by the Bar of New York, is given to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Two hundred and ten ballots, consuming nineteen hours, were taken by the Judicial Convention at Marengo on Monday, in the vain attempt to nominate a Judge for the Second District. The vote stood 12 to 12 on the first ballot, and, as every attempt to change it failed, the Convention separated, leaving candidates to run without nomination.

The resolutions adopted by the Republican State Convention of Ohio applaud Congress for its work in investigating corruption, and condemn it for its "unwise" course in raising the salaries of its members when the burden of taxation ought to have been lessened, and insist that the law be unconditionally repealed. They "condemn without reserve" those who voted for back-pay or accepted it. With regard to the

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transportation question, they stipulate that the [illegible] must have reasonable compensation, discriminate [illegible] attempt at extortion or unjust [illegible] could be corrected by law.

Southern [illegible] to say inclined to society [illegible] so remonstrate [illegible] are very sensitive dogmas or other [illegible] the Church [illegible] wards political [illegible] to get [illegible] hands of organization, have made so [illegible] an opposition to the proposed participation of the Church as a Church in the Centennial Celebration, that the Northern General Assembly has made them a verbal concession. The preamble of the resolutions in which the Assembly decided to take part in the exhibition has been altered to make it appear that the Church seeks only to improve the occasion to the glory of God. No other change than this of words is made, and the programme of exhibition will be adhered to.

Gen. Van Buren is a citizen of New Jersey, and, during his residence there, seems to have gained the esteem of his neighbors, who are coming to his aid in the hour of his adversity. A delegation of them have waited on the President to assure him that their confidence in the Commissioner's integrity is not to be shaken by the recent charges. Among them were ex-Congressman Hill, of the Bonestown District, and Mr. Vermilyea, a prominent banker of New York, both of whom are considered in their communities men of stern rectitude. The delegation said Gen. Van Buren's friends meant to make his vindication complete by electing him Governor of New Jersey.

If Esquimaux Joe's story may be believed, there is little doubt that poison, and not paralysis, was the cause of Capt. Hall's death. Capt. Hall, he says, returned from his last sled well and happy, but was taken sick after drinking some coffee. He vomited, his throat swelled, he could not drink, and he was tortured by burning pains. Joe says that Capt. Hall told him that there was "something bad in his coffee." His sickness lasted two weeks. During part of this time he studied his medical books to discover the meaning of his symptoms, and came to the conclusion that he had been poisoned. Joe's account is corroborated by one of the Icelanders accompanying the expedition. Who administered the poison he does not state; but it is evident that his suspicions point to Buddington, the Sailing-Master, who refused,

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than any other in the country, but it has been rather on account of Mr. Booth's acting there, so much than for any other reason. Mr. Taylor's proposition is to establish a theatre at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, and sustain it with a subscription, for the proper production of Shakespearean plays. The success of the project is doubtful. There is a great [illegible] of the project is doubtful. The people's money through Government subsidy, [illegible] difference between getting [illegible] and [illegible] ing it out of their pockets directly.

SENATOR [illegible]PENTER AT NEW ORLEANS. Senator Carpenter, in his speech at New Orleans, made a more serious defense of himself in his report on Louisiana affairs than was might have been expected from one who had [illegible] turned his back on his own offspring. If any of there was no new point made in his speech, unless it be now (as perhaps it will be to the legal profession), that the President has nothing to do, in the absence of Congressional action, but to execute the decrees of Judge Durell's Court. The inference from this is, that if Judge Cartter, in the District of Columbia, should order the United States Marshal to seize and hold the National Capitol, and this officer should find himself opposed in the attempt to do so, the President could do nothing but furnish troops to execute the order. There is no limit to this species of absurdity, except the possible limits of rascality in the United States Court. The Constitution says that the United States Government shall not interfere to suppress local disturbances in any State, except upon application of the Governor or Legislature thereof. Mr. Carpenter, in his Senate report, showed in indignant language that Judge Durell had so interfered, and in this showing all the members of the Committee concurred with him, including Morton, Putting the report and the speech together, it appears that, in Senator Carpenter's opinion, the United States Government cannot interfere in the local affairs of a State except upon the application of the Governor or Legislature thereof, *unless* a District Judge shall take the initiative. Then it may interfere to any extent!

Senator Carpenter announced in his speech that he was a State Rights man before the War, and was a State Rights man still. This is perhaps true, but is of no practical importance unless Mr. Carpenter has pluck enough to follow his principles logically, and fight for them manfully.

THE SUNDAY-BEER QUESTION.

The following communication has been received in reply to an article printed in a recent issue of THE TRIBUNE:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your editorial of yesterday, headed "The Sunday-Beer Question," you say that the issue is upon the repeal of laws which practically deprive the German citizen of the privilege of spending Sunday according to his preferences.

As a temperance man, and member of the Committee of Seventy, I wish to say, through your column, that we accept that issue, and insist that neither German nor any other citizen shall be permitted to spend Sunday according to their preferences, if those preferences involve great public danger, as the keeping open of beer-saloons on Sunday surely does.

Would a party of sportsmen be permitted freely to practice shooting in our streets on Sunday, merely because not more than one man was killed each Sabbath, while the great majority of our people escaped, having prudently abstained from leaving their homes during the day? If such practices would not be allowed, merely because it might be a "national custom" of the sportsmen, neither should a party of beer-sellers be permitted to ply their national custom, because it happens that only a small minority of the people thereby are carried home with broken heads. We claim the right of citizens to walk our streets, free not only from certain death, but free also from unnecessary danger, which right is denied us if beer-saloons, or any other saloons, are permitted freely to dispense any alcohol, whether beer or brandy, that can intoxicate. It is the sober citizen, not the drinking citizen, whose liberties are threatened. Yours truly, OSSIAN.

CHICAGO, May 19, 1873.

If the new German movement shall meet with no stronger arguments against it than this writer presents, it will not encounter insuperable obstacles. If the enforcement of the ordinance against keeping beer-saloons open on Sunday is sustained merely as a necessary police regulation, then why should they not be closed on Monday, and Tuesday, and every other day in the week? The illustration of the sportsmen shooting in the streets, which "Ossian" makes, is a good case in point. He is right in maintaining that a general target-practice would not be tolerated in the streets of a Sunday, even if only one man was killed each Sunday. But he seems to ignore the fact that this sort of promiscuous shooting would not be tolerated on Wednesday or Thursday any more than on Sunday. If, then, the saloons are to be closed on Sunday for the same reason that shooting is prohibited in the public streets, as a protection of human life, it is equally necessary that they shall be closed every day and all the time, unless it can be shown that there is greater liability to mischief on Sunday than on other days. This may be the fact as regards ardent spirits,—there being a greater number of idle people on Sunday than on other days,—but it is not true as regards beer, which is a narcotic and not a stimulant.

If the Sunday law is not to be regarded as a police regulation, then it must be regarded as a Sabbatarian, or religious, measure. It is for the supporters of the Sunday law to determine whether they can hope to sustain themselves on this issue. They are met at the outset with the fact that there can be no infringement of personal freedom, on religious grounds, in America. Reduced to a religious controversy, the question is, whether those who live in this country and favor the English observance of Sunday may force their customs upon those who favor the Continental observance of Sunday. It is pretty safe to say that, upon a mere issue of Sunday observance as a religious obligation, no party could carry the city in favor of any particular custom, though the Germans would quite willingly agree to the closing of saloons during the hours of the forenoon usually devoted to religious exercises,—this being the custom in their native countries.

It is a mistake to place beer upon the same level with whisky and brandy, and hold it responsible to an equal extent, or, we think, to any extent, for crime and depravity. There is no doubt that drunkenness plays an important part in the tragedies of life; but, if we are to estimate its precise influence upon crime, it is necessary to ascertain somewhat more definitely than the temperance men ordinarily do the agents of drunkenness. There are large numbers of people seriously opposed to the vice of drunkenness who have come, by comparison of Great Britain and America on the one side, where strong drinks are the rule, with the Continental countries on the other side, where beer and native wines predominate, to believe that beer is rather an agent of temperance than of intemperance. No man who sweepingly includes beer and wine in the same category with spirituous liquors, and desires every man to be prosecuted who sells, manufactures, gives away, or drinks it, is prepared to examine the Sunday law on its merits. And we are of the opinion that this class of believers will not have the final settlement of the question.

HOPE FOR HOUSEHOLDS.

There are few housekeepers who will not learn with genuine satisfaction that a practical movement has been inaugurated in New York which promises to work important reforms in the field of domestic service. It is not the outgrowth of any of the public meetings which have been called from time to time throughout the country to seek for a remedy of servantgallism. The project has been quietly and unostentatiously undertaken by the Girl's Home in New York. This is an institution kept up for the accommodation of servant-girls out of places, and to afford a cheap and comfortable home for all honest girls who require one. The Principal of this institution has formed a class of instruction in domestic work, in which a small number of girls are taken who desire the benefits of such training. As yet, the class is limited to seven, who must either be volunteers or entered at the request of their parents. The curriculum in this school of domestic labor is very complete and systematic, and seven months are required to finish the course. One year is regarded as little enough for the needed instruction; but it is difficult to retain the girls any longer on account of the advanced prices that are offered for their skilled labor. The girls are taught in turn to make beds thoroughly; to sweep and dust in the neatest fashion; to wait on table and attend visitors in a quiet, respectful manner; to cook in a plain and ornamental style; and to make bread and pastry. An efficient cook is retained in the kitchen as instructor, and each girl serves an apprenticeship in this department. It is said that they soon learn how to make a good soup, broil a chop, season a stew, and dress poultry, and that particular attention is given to coffee and pastry.

Not long ago, Jean Ingalow, the English authoress, wrote a letter to the *Woman's Journal*, acknowledging the receipt of that paper, and taking occasion to point out the peculiar deficiency in the education of American girls. She then said that so long as household work is thought degrading, the education of girls cannot be complete. She said that girls must learn how to make starching and ironing graceful accomplishments, and how to go into the kitchen without demeaning themselves. The domestic-training school established at the Girl's Home, in New York, will contribute to this end. In its present condition, the beginnings are small, but, when it comes to be discovered, as it will be, that skilled household labor and kitchen accomplishments command better prices and more congenial places than sewing-girls or shop-girls can attain, there will be a more general desire to partake of the advantages which such a school of instruction can offer. The facilities of this school will be enlarged, and other schools will be established elsewhere in imitation of the same plan. Skill in the culinary art, and a range of prices to correspond to it, would speedily contribute to the removal of many of the vexatious complications of the servant-girl problem as it now stands.

THE INSANE IN ILLINOIS.

The New York *World* calls attention to what it intimates may turn out to be evidence of a "Ring" in the public charities of the State of Illinois. The Superintendent of the Census, Gen. Walker, in his introduction to the tables of the returns of the insane, idiotic, and other unfortunate classes, claims for them a completeness and accuracy which, perhaps, do not pertain to other portions of the work. After referring to some criticisms in the case of the returns for Massachusetts, he calls attention to what he terms the wholly "inexplicable" case of Illinois. He states that he has been furnished by the Secretary of the State Board of Charities of Illinois with lists of the insane and idiotic of this State in 1870. He had compared this list of insane with that returned by the Census Marshals, and an utter want of correspondence exists. The list of insane furnished by the Board of Charities contained 2,376 names, of which Mr. Walker says 88 might be deducted because of duplication, death, recovery of reason, and leaving the State. Six others are marked idiotic, 33 probably recovered, and 24 were of doubtful insanity. Deducting all these the Board list called for 2,250 insane persons, whose names and residences were given. The Census Marshals had returned only 1,621 names, leaving 529 to be accounted for. But a comparison of the names on the two rolls showed that only 721 names were found on both lists; the State list contained 1,655 names of insane persons not on the census list, while the census list contains the names of 900 not on the State list. Had the names on the census list agreed with the State so far as their number extended, it would have admitted the explanation that the census-takers had not found the missing persons, but they found 900 insane persons who were not down on the State list, and only 721 that were named on that list. Upon this Mr. Walker says:

In the view of such monstrous discrepancies, it would be reasonable to assume that, inasmuch as the returns of the census are made by sworn officials visiting each house and family by turn, while the list of the State Board of Charities would appear to have been made up by no class of officials, and even by no distinct class of persons, the Board must have been imposed upon, either through negligence or design on the part of its correspondents.

This presumption, he says, was confirmed by further investigations. He selected 399 names of persons recorded on the State list as insane, belonging to 123 towns having a population of half a million, and these lists he sent to the census-takers with instructions to ascertain their existence or not. Diligent search discovered 45 of the 399, and he adds:

And in a considerable proportion of cases no family of the same surname was found within the town to which the State list assigned the person for whose name search was made.

Taking the two returns,—that made by the Census Marshals and that made by the State Board of Charities,—and we have the following singular results:

Whole number named by State Board	2,376
Whole number named by census	1,621
Difference between lists	755
Number of names on State list	2,376
Additional names on census list	900
Actual insane by both lists	3,276
Deficiency on census list	1,655
Deficiency on State list	900
Actual number named on both lists	726

The flat contradiction of these two reports, each purporting to give the name and residence of each insane person, is calculated to destroy all confidence in both reports, or to create an impression that the public are paying for the support of a large number of persons as insane who were insane for no other purpose.

Mr. Walker closes his review of these conflicting statements by asserting that, "when, in contrast to facts like the above, it is stated that the census as an agency, whether State or national, is always steadily consistent with itself in respect to the numbers of the afflicted classes, never departing far from the ratios exhibited in the following tables, it must, the Superintendent thinks, be admitted that the figures of the census are entitled to full credence until impeached by evidence more carefully and systematically gathered than any yet presented."

In the report of the State Board of Charities of Illinois, made in December, 1872, it is asserted that the investigation by them in 1869 resulted in discovering 2,367 insane and 1,738 idiots, "whose names are recorded in our office, with particulars of each case." It says:

The Superintendent of the Census, the Hon. F. A. Walker, kindly forwarded to the office of this Board, for examination, an abstract, in manuscript, of the census returns concerning insanity in Illinois. No insane were returned from eleven counties out of 102 in the State. The counties omitted were Alexander, Brown, Calhoun, Cumberland, Ford, Hardin, Jasper, Moultrie, Piatt, Saline, and Scott. They embrace a population of 111,396 souls, and are known to contain at least 84 insane, the number reported to us by physicians, three years ago; but in fact they contain more than were reported to us. The testimony of all experts who have examined the manuscript returns on file in the various State Capitols is to the same effect, viz: that the omissions are very numerous, and, in some instances, astonishing.

The report then collates a number of statements made by gentlemen engaged professionally in the care of the afflicted classes, in which they berate the census for its deficiencies in the number of the insane, blind, etc.

This, however, does not explain the remarkable discrepancy between the two enumerations of the increase in this State. Admitting that the census-takers missed 755 insane persons in the State, how is it that they found 900 others of which the Board of Charities have never heard? How is it that the census-takers and the agents of the Board only found 721 persons whose names and residences agree on both lists? Taking the whole number of different persons named on both lists as insane, in 1870, to be true, it will be seen that the Board of Charities had knowledge of only two-thirds of the actual cases in the State.

The imputation suggested by the New York *World*, of a designed increase of the numbers for corrupt purposes, is unfounded; but the earnestness with which Mr. Walker maintains the justice of his figures ought to suggest to the Board of Charities a more thorough investigation than has yet been made. A large portion of this body of insane persons is supported by the public, and, while no one will object to a liberal expenditure for the care and comfort of the afflicted, there ought to be at least some effort made to ascertain the precise number who may be classed as such.

THE ERIE RAILROAD INVESTIGATION.

The Special Committee appointed by the New York Legislature to investigate the affairs of the Erie Railroad has completed its labors and submitted a report, which forms a very interesting chapter in the history of railroad management in this country. The legal matters having been referred to the Attorney-General, the Committee confined its attention to the three following topics:

First—Whether the dividend declared upon the stock of the Company outstanding against it in February, 1873, was paid out of the net earnings of the road.

Second—As to improper expenditure of money by foreign stockholders or officers of the Company to effect the transfer of the management of the Company in March, 1872, and as to the fact of a corrupt contract in the negotiation of its bonds.

Third—As to the payment of money to influence legislation.

With regard to the first point, the Committee is not at all clear. The dividend was made upon the statement of the Auditor of the road, that there was a balance sufficient to warrant it, and Mr. Watson, the President of the road, claims that the dividends paid the stockholders were due out of the net earnings for 1872. The testimony of the Comptroller of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad is also referred to as showing that the method of making up the Erie statement, upon which dividends are declared, is identical with that of the former Company. The Committee thereupon decides that if it is proper and in accordance with the view of Mr. Watson to carry to capital account all additions to the road not necessary to keep it and its equipments in order, then it may be claimed that the dividend was earned and properly declared. At the same time, while recommending the passage of a general law applicable to all railroads, which shall determine their right to greatly increase capital in this manner, the Committee expresses the utmost confidence in the ability and integrity of Mr. Watson, and its belief that he is administering the affairs of the road for the sole purpose of re-establishing its credit and economizing its revenues.

With regard to the expenditure of money by the foreign stockholders, which effected the *coup d'etat* in March, 1872, removed the Jay Gould management, and put the railroad in the control of McHenry, the Committee finds that the resignations of a sufficient number of Directors to change the management were purchased for $750,000. Upon the *morale* of this movement, the Committee says: "Aside from the motives which inspired the policy and the actions which resulted in the overthrow of the Gould Direction, the manner and the means cannot but be regarded with the severest disapprobation," and, in another place, adds: "The Gould Directory was kept in power by a lavish and corrupt use of money. Those working in the name of honesty and reform should have shunned the means which were denounced as fraudulent in others' use. The parallel which the Committee institutes is not a fair one. The property of the Erie Railroad was in the hands of a gang of thieves. The honest stockholders had sought in every manner to get their property. They sought it through the usual business methods, and through the Legislature, but these all failed. They then applied to the Courts, only to fail again, because some of the Judges were in the pay of the thieves, and Barnard was always ready with an injunction to offset any advantage they might secure. They were then reduced to this alternative, either to surrender the property to the thieves or buy it back from them. There was no other way to get it, and, rather than give it up altogether, they bought it back, as is done in commercial circles very often, and thereby not only secured their property but wrested the whole road from the gang of thieves, and placed it in the hands of an honest management. Any other action would have been censurable, as it would have left the thieves in complete and undisturbed possession, and would have given them still greater advantages for carrying on their system of plunder.

As to the payment of money to influence legislation, the Committee expresses itself as well satisfied that such was the case, although it is unable to specify those who were bought, owing to the absence of certain witnesses who have purposely kept out of the way. The amount spent for this purpose in 1868 alone was over a million of dollars. Mr. Gould's memory was conveniently defective, but

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the extent to which corruption was used may be judged from Mr. Gould's assertion that it would be as impossible to specify the numerous instances as it would be to recall to mind the number of freight-cars sent over the Erie Road from day to day. While no individuals are implicated by name in receiving money for their votes, the Committee completely exonerates Attorney-General Barlow and Henry Smith, former Speaker of the Assembly, and severely censures Shearman, the partner of David Dudley Field, for attempting to blacken their reputation by testimony which was pure fabrication. The Committee concludes its report with a solemn warning against the reckless and profligate use of money wrung from the people to purchase the election of the people's representatives, and to bribe them when in office. It is a warning which is not only directed to the New York Assembly, but to the whole people of this country, for these irregularities have by no means been confined to the Erie Road.

A Lydia Sherman has been found in Ohio, in the person of an old German woman, named Sarah Earhart, 70 years of age, living at Germantown. The particular charge upon which she has been arrested is that of attempting to poison three members of a family named Hanna, who were visiting her, by placing arsenic in the coffee which she made for them. Fortunately, the amount of poison was not sufficient to cause their death, but since her arrest it has been discovered that she has poisoned her husband, her son's wife, her son-in-law's child, and her husband's first wife, during the past few years. Barn-burning and the poisoning of animals are also charged to her account. The motives for her fiendish conduct do not appear, except in the recent poisoning cases. On the death of the Hanna family, unless a new will should be made, the entire property would come into her hands, and this is supposed to be the clue to the attempt upon their lives. The case furnishes another opportunity for the social scientists to investigate sozology in crime, and to furnish, if they can, some sufficient reason why these wholesale murders are almost always committed by women, and why they seek, almost without exception, to accomplish their atrocious purposes with poison.

It is stated that the Cunard line of ocean steamers has decided to adopt a new route across the Atlantic. The purpose of this change is to avoid the danger of collision which now exists. The chart of the North Atlantic shows that the numerous ocean steamers are running in a parallel line, and so close together that danger of colliding is constantly imminent. The only advantage that can be claimed for this system of parallel routes is the apparent likelihood that any disabled vessel will find assistance from a steamer of some other line. It is believed, however, that a lone route, besides avoiding the danger of collision, would likewise be apt to attract speedier attention in case of delay or accident. It is intimated that the new route of the Cunard steamers will be selected in the lower parallels of latitude. The advantages of such a selection would be the avoiding of both ice and fogs to a greater extent than now. It is also held that nothing will be lost in the way of speed, for the reason that the winds of the southern latitude can be utilized in such a way as to accelerate the voyage and save coal.

One of the popular delusions destroyed by the census returns is, that the frequency of self-murder has increased very much of late years. The census for 1870 shows the proportion of suicides to have been 3.5 in 100,000 persons; the proportion of 1860 was 3.2, and of 1850 2.1, in the same number of persons. This shows that, while the number of suicides has actually increased during the past ten years, the ratio of increase was much less than it was during the preceding decade. It is found, too, that there are more suicides in the months of April and May than at any other season. At first thought, this would look as though bad weather had not the depressing influence which it is supposed to have, but, if the April and May weather of this year in Chicago may be taken as an average, it is not surprising that there are more cases of suicide in these two months than at any other time of the year. It has also been ascertained from the census that hanging is the favorite method for voluntarily shuffling off this mortal coil.

The Khan of Khiva, whom the telegraph has several times surrendered to the Russians, but on each occasion relieved him again, is represented as a young man but 27 years of age, of very decided military abilities and unbounded ambition. For some time past he has labored to secure allies against Russia, by stirring up an insurrection among the Kirghis, and even sent an embassy to Calcutta to apply for English aid. The Viceroy of India, however, advised reconciliation with Russia—advice which the Khan contemptuously rejected. There is a pretender to the throne of Khiva in the person of Mendali, the son of one of the Sultans of a Kirghis tribe. Mendali is a fervent Mohammedan, and has recently issued a manifesto in which he seeks to be installed under Russian protection, promising to introduce European civilization into the Khanati. According to latest accounts, neither the Russians nor Mendali are very near to the accomplishment of their purposes.

Bayard Taylor, who is acting at the Vienna Exposition as the correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, made quite a sensation at the banquet given to the press, just before the opening of the Exposition, by a speech which was received with the most enthusiastic applause. One of the most felicitous events of the speech was the coinage of a new German word. Mr. Taylor said: "It is to me the expression of a closer union of the press in all lands, in order to extirpate old prejudices, to further peaceful and instructive comparisons in politics, society, and literature, and, finally,—I might almost say,—to inaugurate a kind of universal world-sociability (*Weltgemuethlichkeit*) among the people of all civilized countries." The next day, Mr. Taylor's *Weltgemuethlichkeit* was all over Vienna, and formed the staple of the leading editorials in all the papers.

NOTES AND OPINION.

Of members of the Illinois Constitutional Convention of 1870, eight are now candidates for Judges, viz: For the Supreme Bench—Second District, John Scholfield, of Marshall, Clark County; Fifth District, Alfred M. Craig, of Knoxville. For the Circuit Bench—Fourth Circuit, Charles Wheaton, of Aurora; Sixth, Geo. S. Eldridge, of LaSalle: Twelfth, Peleg S. Perley, of Henry, Marshall County; Thirteenth, Nathaniel J. Pillsbury, of Pontiac; Twenty-first, James C. Allen, of Crawford County. Twenty-second, William H. Snyder, of Belleville.

—The correspondent of the *Illinois State Journal*, writing from Petersburg, Ill., May 18, says:

From the spirit that was manifested here on Saturday, at the Farmers' Convention, we should judge that police domination and rings have had their last day.

—Gov. Dix, of New York, has vetoed the Local Option [prohibition] bill, because it includes beer and cider in the list of intoxicating liquors. During the ten days that the Governor held the bill, doubtful what to do with it, the *Watchword*, the organ of the Good Templars, at Albany, said:

Gov. Dix cannot go back on the assurances made for him, *before election*, by men of high position in the State, and in the Republican party. We well remember the effect upon the Union Temperance State Convention, held at Syracuse last fall, when the Rev. Henry Ward, of Buffalo, announced that he was authorized and requested by Bishop Peck to make the public announcement that he (the Bishop) *knew that Gov. Dix, if elected Governor*, would sign *the Local Prohibition* bill, when passed by the Legislature. We know enough of Bishop Peck to believe that he would not authorize such a declaration upon any other authority than that of Gen. John A. Dix himself, and, at present, we do not sympathize with the current fears that the bill will be vetoed.

Why, bless you, dear *Watchword*, Gov. Dix is a politician; and "All's fair in politics," ain't it?

—The people not being in a frame of mind, this year, for fooling with, Gov. Austin, of Minnesota, discovered rather quickly, on Monday, that he was wanted before the Grand Jury at St. Paul, and that the Grand Jury wouldn't probably wait for him above two hours. Upon this the Governor acted, and came down. He had, some days before, scorned a summons of the Grand Jury who desired his evidence to indict a guilty State Treasurer, but he don't feel now, like scorning anything any more. The *Dispatch* says: "Judge Wilkin has thus been relieved from the performance of an unpleasant duty." But the people have yet a duty to perform.

—Not it is not a good year for William D. Washburne to run for Governor of Minnesota, nor even to get the Republican nomination. It is not a good year anywhere (except in Massachusetts) for ring-thieves and ring-managers—unless they want to get hurt.

—In Massachusetts, Ben Butler bears down all opposition, and is carrying all before him straight to the Governorship. One feeble voice in the throng cries out:

Even if he succeeds in packing the Republican Convention with delegates pledged to his support, we believe the honest voters of the party will rise in rebellion, and give him such an overwhelming defeat that he will never again venture to demand their suffrages.

Nonsense! Ben knows "the honest voters of the party," and he knows that, at the crack of the whip, 136,477, honest and dishonest, will wheel into line. What does Massachusetts care for a "salary-grab" while Charles Sumner lives to be scorned! a traitor! and honest Oakes Ames is buried in the cold ground?

—The Lawrence (Kan.) *Republican-Journal* says of the present reign of plunder:

Our law-makers have been chosen for their soundness on certain abstract political theories, rather than for their ability as legislators. The consequence is that the practical questions of the Administration, such as finance, taxation, and the like, have been given the go-by, or have been treated capriciously, ignorantly, and in the interest of the few rather than the many. The "salary-steal" might have been perpetrated during the war with impunity, but now it arouses the people from one end of the Union to the other. In the last everybody sees that the great questions of the last thirty years are settled, and, as by a common impulse, the people are turning their attention to matters closer by. Subsidies, which have been willingly borne, begin to drop off, as by magic, and new combinations are taking the places of old ones, that have had their day.

—There is something suggestive of this general lack of confidence in the legislative branch of the Government on the part of the business men of the country do not trust it,—regard it with constant fear,—and the trading politician and monopolist look upon it with contempt, because they know its price. There is something startling as well as humiliating in these facts; but they are well worthy of being spread broadcast, that the people may the more closely study their import. Our source of real danger is in the law-making power, and yet that source has its origin in the power of the people.—*Harrisburg (Pa.) State Journal.*

—What with Gen. Schenck's fancy mining stock, Gen. Fremont's bogus bonds, Gen. Sickles' Erie "reform," the Credit Mobilier frauds, the back-pay swindle, and the Vienna dragnet, it would seem as if the American people must soon be brought to their senses. If anything is lacking to that end, Gen. Butler's proposed capture of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts ought to furnish it.—*Chicago Advance.*

—The condition of Louisiana is alike perilous and scandalous. If Congress, at the last session, had had the necessary independence and firmness, and the sense of justice which the occasion required, the President would have had no excuse for supporting by the support of a State Government in Louisiana which the most distinguished Republican Senators have declared is founded upon an infamous usurpation. If the time spent in consummating the back-pay fraud had been honestly devoted to the settlement of affairs in Louisiana, the scandal we now witness would have been avoided.—*Christian Union.*

—Grant's splendid military reputation has been swallowed up in the miserable and melancholy, not to say shameful and scandalous, record of President Grant, as now indelibly written in history.—*Saginaw (Mich.) Courier.*

—It was safe to charge Grant with the responsibility of the back-pay steal, without any positive proof, as it is always safe to suspect an acknowledged thief when a theft has been committed. He is true to his instincts always, never letting an opportunity slip that will put money in his pocket. From the day he conspired with Jim Fisk and others, on that black Friday, to rob Wall street and the country of millions, until now, he has been a participant in many schemes and tricks to obtain wealth, until he is now regarded as one of the richest men in the nation.—*Grand Rapids (Mich.) Democrat.*

—Any one familiar with the weight a Presidential edict has in Washington, does not need to be told that against this command the members of Congress who honestly desired to place the grab on its merits or demerits only, could make no headway. The result has become a matter of history, and history will also declare that the head-centre of the deliberate robbery was U. S. Grant.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Dispatch.*

—Some of those members of Congress who have refused to take the money in the salary steal, or who have returned it, keep back their names. Being Congressmen, naturally they are ashamed of acting honestly.—*Boston Traveller.*

—It is really quite touching—this sudden sensitiveness of our Senators and Congressmen about seeming to "reflect" upon any brother statesman, in connection with the salary-grab.—*Springfield Republican.*

—Gen. Spinner says, by way of correcting an erroneous statement, that Senator William T. Hamilton of Maryland has not been heard from.

—Farnsworth will find before he has done with this dirty business that the really sensible thing for him to do is to surrender the swag to the United States Treasury. If he does not do this he may as well keep it himself.—*Sandusky (Ohio) Register.*

—Each member of the coming Congress understands that the people will consider his vote upon the repeal of the Salary law in the same light as though he was voting upon the original proposition, and he will be held to strict account for his action.—*Toledo Blade.*

—The universality of the popular execration of the "Back-Pay Grab" is some indication of its force; and it will go on, we believe and hope, till there is a thorough purification of the public service. To make apologies in the face of the coming tide of opinion for anything that will not endure the most rigid tests, is the vainest possible whistling against the wind. A good many men who have been eminent in public affairs have been retired to the shades of private life by the Credit Mobilier disclosures. A good many more will owe their retirement to the back-pay plunder. Men who aspire to public preferment in the future can hardly fail to see that the appropriation of the back-pay will be fatal to their prospects. Perhaps it is already too late for those who took the money and restored it, or who hereafter restore it, in deference to popular indignation. Only those who never touched it at all can feel themselves unassailable.—*Wheeling (West Va.) Intelligencer.*

—It is a melancholy fact that the Press Association of Illinois has come to be utterly disreputable in many of its prominent features. It is little better than a patent process for the accommodation and encouragement of dead-beats, and the sooner the whole thing is discontinued the better for the credit of the profession. The annual Conventions of the Association are of no permanent benefit to the members of the press. Managers of patent inside weeklies published at villages seldom ever heard of, and difficult to find on the map, occupy most of the Conventions' time in discussing questions about which they know little or nothing. The business sessions are hurried through, in order that the banqueting and bumming may begin as soon as possible. The condition of affairs is a disgrace to the State of Illinois. Last year, not more than half-a-dozen prominent papers were represented in the Convention, and this year the indications are that those who have any self-respect will stay away.—*Jacksonville (Ill.) Journal.*

—It is given out from Council Bluffs where the President of the Iowa Press Association resides, that the efforts of the President of the Iowa Press Association to obtain transportation for its members over the Eastern roads have been in vain, and it is thought the proposed excursion will have to be relinquished.—*Burlington (Ia.) Gazette.*

MURDERED ON THE ROAD.

A Lonely Farmer Killed While Returning to His Home.

His Body Found Lying in the Middle of the Road.

His Skull Fractured, and His Heart Pierced by a Bullet.

The Victim as Yet Unknown, and His Assassins Undiscovered.

The Tragedy Shrouded in Horrible Mystery.

The body of the hapless victim of an undoubted midnight assassination was found on West Chicago avenue, near the intersection of Whisky Point road, yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, by Adam W. Cook, of No. 509 Second street. The details of the shocking tragedy, the identity of the murderers, and even the name and residence of their victim, are as yet unknown; but the wounds which appear on the body remove all doubt that, in the dead of Tuesday night,

A HORRIBLE MURDER

was committed. The place where the body was found is about one mile west of Western avenue, and the same distance east from the new city limits, on a highway much frequented by farmers after nightfall, on their return to their homes from the city, which, therefore, has, at times, been infested with assassins, whose dark deeds have made the road, to some, a terror. Several bloody encounters have occurred upon it, but, unless the dwellers on it are deceived, a murder has now, for the first time, been committed along its route.

THE SURROUNDINGS

of the place where the body was found are lonely and desolate, there being no house near by, nor trees, and the road is seamed along by ditches. As before stated, the horrible discovery was made by a man named Adam Cook, a laborer, who was proceeding to his work. As he approached the body, he supposed it to be that of an inebriated man, and paid no particular attention to it. But, upon coming nearer, he was terrified by the sight of

A POOL OF BLOOD,

which lay all about the head of the prostrate man. The lifeless condition of the body, with the face all discolored and disfigured, and a deep cut in the forehead, at once raised the frightening supposition in his mind that the prostrate form before him was that of a murdered man. He immediately retraced his steps, and proceeded to the Eighth Precinct Police Station, where he reported the discovery to Sergeant Briscoe. That officer immediately detailed Officers Kerr and Bigler to accompany Mr. Cook to the place where the body was lying. When they reached there, the whole neighborhood had been aroused, and the body was surrounded by a crowd of curious and excited people. The body had not been molested, and was lying in the same position

AS WHEN DISCOVERED.

It was found on the north side of the road, on the flat of its back. The head lay in a shallow ditch, which was filled with a pool of blood. There was also a trail of blood, which extended from the head to a spot near the fence, on the same side of the road, which indicated, either that the murdered man had staggered to the spot where he was found, or had been carried there. The former supposition is most likely true, as a pistol-shot was found in his breast, which, from its nature, was doubtless made after the victim was down, and was given to the more effectually silence him.

THE MURDERED MAN

was dressed plainly, and, to all appearances, was a farmer. He wore brown jean pants, a dark vest, and a black coat. He had on a checkered woolen shirt. On his right hand was a buckskin gauntlet glove. He wore heavy grayish whiskers on his chin and cheeks. His hair was thin, and of the same color, and his forehead retreating. He was six feet in height, and was, apparently about 58 years old.

THE EVIDENCES OF MURDER

were clear and unmistakable. The back part of head, behind the left ear, was crushed in by some blunt instrument, and so deadly was the effect that the skull was laid open, and the brains protruded from the wound. Over the right eye there was a cut, an inch in length, which must have been made by a slung-shot. Whatever weapon had been used, it had made a circular fracture, which extended from the centre of the forehead to the top of the head, and then to the place where the fracture began. At the post-mortem examination, as soon as the scalp was removed this piece of the skull fell off. The discovery of a pistol-shot in the breast was not made until the post-mortem examination at the Morgue, yesterday afternoon. The ball entered the cartilage just below the sixth rib and a little to the left of the sternum, and, taking an upward direction through the body, lodged near the back part of the heart. This wound must have been inflicted

AFTER THE MAN WAS DOWN,

as the ball would have passed in the opposite direction if he had been standing when he received it. Either of these injuries would have produced death. When found, the right pantaloons pocket of the dead man was turned inside out, and nothing was discovered on his person except a key, to which was attached a leather cord, thus showing that he had been robbed. To aid in fixing the identity of the murdered man, it may be stated that under the right lapel of his coat were found two rows of pins arranged in a peculiar manner.

AN EXHAUSTIVE SEARCH

was made by the officers who were sent after the body for the weapons which made the wounds, or any other evidences of the struggle, but, except two one-cent pieces and a comb, nothing was found. The body was taken to the Chicago Avenue Station, and thence removed to the Morgue, where Dr. Emmons made a post-mortem examination yesterday afternoon, but nothing further was developed than has been already stated. Owing to the lack of evidence in the case, the inquest was deferred until this morning at 10 o'clock, when it will be held at the County Hospital, if the body can be identified. Sergt. Briscoe telegraphed the matter to Capt. Lull soon after the discovery was made. These two officers procured a private conveyance, and drove to

THE SCENE OF THE MURDER,

determined that no time should be lost in ferreting out the assassins, and bringing them to justice for the dreadful crime they had perpetrated. Diligent inquiries failed to elicit any very important information. A farmer who lives about 60 rods from the place where the body was found stated that about 11 o'clock on Tuesday night he heard his dogs howling and barking in an unusual manner. There were no evidences of a struggle near the body, nor foot-prints by which to ascertain whence the murderers came or where they went. Yesterday afternoon, Capt. Lull and Detective Tyrrell, accompanied by a TRIBUNE reporter, again visited the vicinity of the murder. All day the passers-by had been stopping to look at the pool of blood, as if to picture in it the horrible circumstances which produced it. Every house thereabouts was visited and thoroughly searched, and the occupants closely questioned. At the house of

A NEGRO NAMED HOUSTON

Capt. Lull was told by the man himself that a white man, named John Wilson, well known as a foot-pad, had stopped at his house on Monday night, and that his wife was still there. This woman denied that her husband had been there since last week, and would not tell his whereabouts. This was the only information worthy of mention the officers learned, and they returned at a late hour last evening completely befogged. They are determined, however, that nothing shall be left undone which shall lead to the solution of the mystery and the swift punishment of the murderers.

THEIR THEORY

regarding the case is, that the farmer was driving home in a wagon; that his murderers met him, and asked him to allow them to ride. After being in the wagon they managed to draw from him what had occasioned his visit to the city, and, having discovered that he had money, they dealt him a stunning blow from behind. They then stopped the horses, and pulled him out of the wagon, and, their victim reviving, they struck him a second blow on the forehead, and then robbed him. Why they should have shot him is a problem the officers cannot solve, as either of the other injuries surely rendered him senseless. The whereabouts of the horses and wagon they believe the assassins themselves could account for, as it is their supposition that they were used as a means of escape. If the name of the murdered man was known, there would be something tangible to work upon. If the man was a farmer, and resided near the city, the body will doubtless be identified to-day.

A WHIRLWIND.

A Serious Accompaniment of Last Evening's Storm.

Sidewalks Torn Up, and a Newly-Built Residence Demolished.

At about 7 o'clock, yesterday evening, the fact of an o'erhanging storm was apparent to the eyes of the least observant of the West End citizens. The clear blue sky which had, unwontedly, and with astonishing constancy, cheered the city during the day, was obscured by inky clouds, which sailed swiftly from the southwest in a northeasterly direction. Rain fell shortly, and soon the thunder and lightning began to add to the delights which have been so plentifully showered upon us this season. Then, without a suspicion of premonition, came the whirlwind. Its presence was announced by the sudden swaying northward of the road-side trees, whose bud-spangled limbs, bending under the influence of the wind, lashed the ground. Then stoutly-built houses shook and groaned under the gale, the first shock of which a resident describes as being like the stroke of an immense fist against the roof. A glance out of the window was rewarded with a view of a mass of flying material, varying from a section of sidewalk down to the feather-like fragments of a Venetian blind. The brunt of the whirlwind, which paid so unpleasant a flying visit, was felt by the residents of the neighborhood of South Robey and VanBuren streets. Here its fury fell fiercest. The moment that the sudden, ponderous stroke alit, shutters were torn from their hinges, clothes, which the seductive sky had persuaded to occupy clothes-lines, went sailing heavenward at a rate of speed not equaled since the days of Enoch and Elisha; chimney-caps were blown off and a coat of soot deposited on carpets and bed-covers; while houses which had the windows on one side open, had to mourn the loss of every pain of glass on the other. The damage caused by the whirlwind was confined to a space about 20 feet in width by about 500 in length, the most peculiar feature in its ravages being the way in which it made a total wreck of some places, while a few feet off its existence was apparently unknown. To summarize briefly the graver damage the wind-phenomenon wreaked during its five-second stay: The first house which received marked attention was that of a Mr. Whitfield, No. 696 West Tyler street, a frame two-story building, which he occupies as a residence. At the time the storm struck it, he was out in the yard, and it was only when a neighbor informed him that he became aware of the fact that two-thirds of the roof of his domicile had been ripped off and jerked northeastward a distance of 150 feet. The damage done to the house alone is estimated at $500, while the carpets inside are considerably damaged by the sudden influx of rain water which followed the departure of the roof. The course of the whirlwind was so clearly defined that the occupants of the house and workshop of Mr. Dennis, west neighbor, and of Mr. Merritt, east neighbor, were not sensible of the existence of the "blow." After blowing out a part of Mr. Whitfield's fence, the whirlwind struck the most northerly of three two-story houses which are being erected on the southwest corner of Robey and Van Buren streets by Mr. Meade, leaving it a complete wreck. Yesterday morning it stood up plumb as possible, as neat a two-story frame house as was ever nailed together; last night, it was as demoralized a mass of building material as ever leaned at an angle of 60 degrees from its foundation, looking like the crushed, misshapen remains of what once was a respectable beaver. The loss on this house is estimated at not less than $800. Leaving the wrecked house the demented gale took up the Robey street sidewalk, lifting about 100 feet of it from the ground, dividing it into lengths and sending each section on a message of destruction. The bulk of it landed in the middle of Robey street, one piece, however, about 25 feet long falling into a ditch on the opposite side of the street; while the biggest feat of all was accomplished by an eighteen-foot section which was caught up from the southwest corner of Robey and Van Buren, whirled in mid-air, about thirty feet up, for a moment, then dashed against the lamp-post on the northeast corner of the street, completely demolishing its headworks and leaving the post bending at an angle of 45 degrees, and finally closing its diagonal rush by sinking in the loam of an unoccupied lot. The last evidence of the storm's power was the lifting of a privy, in the back premises of a Mr. Gray, out of his yard and over a fence into the same vacant lot occupied by the 18-foot section of sidewalk. Two boys were in this building at the time but, strange to say, they escaped injury.

The direction of the whirlwind was southwest to southeast, and its duration was not longer than from five to eight seconds. There are reports of grain damages out on the prairie, but they are but vague rumors, and lack circumstantial substantiation. It is stated, however, that the Van Buren street car had a narrow escape, as it passed Robey street but a few seconds before the occurrence. Had the flying sidewalks encountered this car, which was crowded with passengers, the results could not have been other than the loss of a number of lives.

SOUTHWESTERN SEWERAGE.

A meeting of citizens of the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Wards was held last evening at Workingmen's Hall, corner of Twelfth and Waller streets, for the purpose of agitating the sewerage question. Ald. Bailey occupied the chair.

Ald. Cullerton, ex-Ald. Bateham, and Messrs. Halpin, Dooley, and Gleason were appointed a Committee on Resolutions. They reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, as tax-payers of the southwestern part of the city of Chicago, do hereby advocate what we believe to be the general sentiment of the people of the city: That appropriations be made sufficient to meet all of the urgent necessities of the time, to-wit: Building new and repairing old bridges and viaducts where imperatively demanded; the construction of sewers as a sanitary measure; also, a full and reliable system of scavenger labor; the distribution of pure water, and other urgent improvements; but we very much doubt the propriety at the present time of purchasing land for new parks or for additions to old ones, or expensively decorating those we now have; and we will hold our representatives in the City Council to a strict accountability for their action in this regard.

Ald. Cullerton spoke in favor of increasing the tax for sewerage purposes. He claimed that the northwestern portion of the city had not been treated fairly in the matter of sanitary improvements, and that it would be necessary for the people to make a determined move before they could get what they stood so much in need of.

Several other persons spoke against what they were pleased to term the rapacity of the "aristocratic" portions of the city.

A German gentleman called attention to the resolution of Ald. McGrath, with regard to the selection of a plan for the Court House. He thought it would be much more humane to devote the money to be paid to foreign architects to protecting the city from the ravages of an epidemic.

On motion of Mr. Halpine, a Sanitary and Improvement Committee, composed of the following persons, was appointed: Seventh Ward, William Rauleigh, Fred Loding, John Hickey, John Durkin, John F. Pfeifer; Eighth Ward, Thomas M. Halpine, M. J. Dooley, Daniel O'Brien, James Greeson, Ald. Clowry; Ninth Ward, W. B. Bateham, L. O'Brien, Thomas F. Bailey, John Lussom, Thomas McEnery. The object of the Committee is to look after the general condition of the wards.

The meeting then adjourned.

JUBILEE NOTES.

The Park Commissioners of the city, comprising the three Boards of the South and West Sides and Lincoln Park, hold a meeting at the Gardner House this evening to concert a plan for the reception and attention due the distinguished strangers who are to be in the city during Jubilee week. A full attendance is requested in the call that has been issued.

A meeting of the Committee of One Hundred Managers of the Jubilee Ball is called to meet at the Gardner House Friday evening at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as the invitations will be placed in the hands of the Committee.

The first rehearsal of the Jubilee Chorus will be held to-night at the Union Park Congregational Church.

KHIVA.

The Country and the People Which Russia is Subjugating.

Life, Manners, and Customs of the Inhabitants—Government and Political Condition of the Khanate.

The recent telegrams regarding the trouble between Russia and Khiva have created a desire to learn something about the latter country and its people, of which most people had never even heard until lately. The following article, contributed to a foreign magazine by Prof. Vambery, of the University of Pesth, is full of interesting facts about them:

The small tract of country corresponding to the lower course of the Oxus, and whose turn it now is to lose its independence through the southward encircling march of Russian columns, is considerably the smallest and the least attractive of the various Khanates which in the aggregate make up Toorkistan. Situated opposite that bank of the Oxus, at a point whence this river bends in a northwesterly direction toward the Sea of Aral, the Khanate of Khiva extends lengthways barely 200 geographical miles. Its greatest breadth (near Kortchek) is only twenty-five geographical miles at the most. Consideration of this fact lends color to the saying that

THE REAL KHIVA

may be held to extend only as far as the waters of the Oxus can be directed, whether by canalization natural or artificial. Inasmuch as the right bank of the Oxus is higher than the left, and also because of its abutting upon an unclaimed and uncultivated strip of land, this part of Khiva only serves as pasture-ground for the neighboring nomadic tribes. When we speak of Khiva, therefore, we must restrict our meaning to signify the left bank, where the extension of the land and the measure of its agricultural produce conform with nomadic wants; where life-sustaining irrigation can be made to dominate over the natural sandy expanse. In the middle ages, Khiva, or Charezm, as it was then called, must have possessed a better system of irrigation than now; for not only was its population one-third greater, but in pre-Islamitic times it possessed a mental culture celebrated throughout the East. That culture caused the ancient pre-Islamitic Charezm to be lauded through the whole expanse of Iran. After this small strip of territory, conterminous with the lower Oxus, had been forcibly converted to Mohammedanism, discord came upon the land along with the new form of religious belief. The Tahirs had occupied (through a foreign dynasty) the throne up to the end of the ninth century. They, unfortunately, on many occasions, inspired by lust of possession and of rule, had too frequently offered up the country's welfare a sacrifice to their own plans. Under the Seldschukids matters went still worse, and when at length the Khivan princes began, under support of the dominant faith, to lend assistance to particular States, then continuous wars brought the entire country to a most deplorable condition. Rough Mongolian hordes laid the territory waste with fire and sword. Wreaking destruction wherever they came, these barbarians well-nigh obliterated Khiva from the list of Toorkoman dominions. The restless and warlike life inaugurated by the Dschengarids was followed up to recent times by their descendants and representatives, the Usbegs, almost without intermission.

THE WARS WHICH DEVASTATED KHIVA

throughout this long period of time, were either extraneous, i. e., with Bokhara, with whose might Khiva was not powerful enough to successfully cope, or else were the result of civil strife which prevailed at short intervals. Wherever a cultured population becomes surrounded by whole hordes of wild, adventurous, nomadic tribes, there can be no longer any reasonable hope of peace and rest. The individual who possesses neither house nor home is unquestionably more covetous than a fixed husbandman. The aim of such a one is to make up for the deprivations pressing upon him by laying violent hands upon the property of his more favored neighbor. Plunder, robbery, forcible possession of whole districts, forthwith become the rule of life, the order of the day. Beginning with a simple raid or exploit of cattle-lifting, the strife not unfrequently went on to the laying waste of an entire district, and the discomfiture of its settled population. In this way it has come about that, during the last three centuries gone by, Khiva has been the prey of Calmucks, Cossacks, Karakalpaks, Tomutes, and Usbegs; representatives of each nomadic race having laid hands successfully upon the throne. It is only since the beginning of the present century that one and the same dynasty has succeeded in maintaining an unbroken regal succession. The members of this dynasty are of true Usbeg origin, belonging to the tribe of Kungrat, the chief Princes of which have succeeded in elevating themselves into a position of political importance through the successful repulse, by one, of a Russian attack, and through subjugation of the Toorkomans to obedience, thus winning the respect of Persia.

TRUE MENTAL CULTURE IS WHOLLY UNKNOWN

to Khivan potentates of latter times, and a similar remark applies to every ruler of Central Asia. The history of Khiva reflects the ethnical conditions of its dominant race. The present Usbegs of Khiva are an honest, plain, simple folk, that, so far as moral qualities are concerned, resemble no others in Asia. As a mixed race, crossed with modern Turanian elements, they present a physique by which they may be discriminated from every other Central Asiatic population. Their complexion is extremely white, more particularly that of the women, who (a certain allowance being made for the almond-like set of their eyes) might readily be taken for natives of Suabia. The men are large-boned and sinewy fellows, with large heads and broad foreheads; fellows, moreover, whose beard-growth is nothing to boast of. Their solid footfall and heavy, rolling gait, when passing on with the eyes half closed and sleepy-looking, are bodily characteristics which harmonize perfectly with Khivan mental attributes. One has only to glance at an Usbeg, clad in native, uncouth dress, to feel at once assured that the eye rests upon no European, however uncultivated, but some true Asiatic. The articles of that uncouth dress are as follows, viz.: a clumsy fur cap for the head, a sort of thickly-wadded dressing-gown coverlet for the body; and, to protect the lower extremities of his nether limbs, the Khivan Usbeg rejoices in boots, not fitted to measure, but quilted out to majestic size with either straw, or, if a "swell," some few yards of calico. Further be pleased to understand, in the Khivan gentleman's boots, sole and upper leather are all of one piece; and now you have him.

HEAVY EYES, SOLID FOOTFALL, AND LUMBERING GAIT

notwithstanding, I do not exactly find it in my head to call the Usbeg a lazy fellow. Gentle reader, student for the nonce of Usbeg men and manners, suppose you and I just roam into a *havli*, to use a native word, which rendered into English may be translated farm-yard. Do not fail to note how luxuriantly green the sumach and dwarf-bean plants are. It is not altogether Nature's handiwork, for those lazy-looking Usbegs, working with primitive spade, alike regardless of summer blaze or wintry chill, have long since led the fertilizing oxus through artificial water-ways of all dimensions to the cherished plants. Perhaps some slaves may come to view—plowmen, as it may be, the plow with which they furrow the sandy soil being a mere pole studded with a sort of teeth; herdsmen it too may be, whose duty it is to drive their masters' sheep and camels to pasture. Slaves, however, are a luxury only compatible with the means of rich Khivans. The general run of land-owners work spade in hand, winter and summer, month after month, with little intermission. Only the old paterfamilias it is who will be seen sitting on the pond-bank, shaded by his wide-spreading elms. Stay! perhaps we may add the farm-yard beadle, whose time is divided between keeping order and playing with the children. In converse with these two old patres familias it was that I acquired my best store of acquaintance with Usbeg life and character. Picture to yourself, gentle reader, a certain man of 50 or 60 perhaps, wonderfully tranquil in motion as in speech, a man of high honor to all seeming, so slow of speech that he may just vouchsafe one reply to every three questionings—one who never speaks at all until you have spoken; who never falls into a passion, who never laughs, whose every third word will convey either

SOME USBEG MORAL

or point of native philosophy; not that he plumes himself upon these things at all, only using them because they are supposed to accord with his age and standing. Figure to yourself all this, and you have before you a staid Khivan Usbeg. It is impossible to convey a notion of the feeling of *bizarre* antediluvianism the converse of such old fellows as these awakened within me—men before whose eyes the world's progress might have been made manifest, yet in whom was to be found no spark, *no atom*, so to speak, of European influence. Then and there the fact came home to me that I was indeed in Central Asia, a conviction that neither Japan or China, neither the Malayan Archipelago, nor, indeed, any other part of Asia, is able any longer to convey.

Occasionally, in the course of conversation, some religious topic may be handled, but, for the most part, discourse will take an agricultural turn, or else be directed to such subjects as the political state of Toorkomania, or the last caravan robbery. By your leave, gentle reader, you must swallow cups of tea without number, between talk and talk. It is sugarless, and reputed good for digestion, so one is supposed to drink a lot of it. Hot the beverage will be served to you, but pray don't blow—shake it about until cool enough to drink, such being the etiquette of Khiva. Presently will be brought a cloth containing fruits, fresh in summer, in winter dried. The Khivans are wonderful at fruit-eating between meals. You must eat much would you be polite, and whether it be pegging into the fruit, or extracting tidbits of pillau, a heavy consumption on your part will be rewarded by such looks and gestures of satisfaction by your host that you cannot fail to be encouraged to do likewise for the future. To complete our

PICTURE OF KHIVAN RURAL LIFE

we must put in the children, old-fashioned looking little things, conspicuous for their large, melon-formed caps. There they will be clinging to knees, or clambering upon shoulders, after the fashion of children elsewhere. How the little creatures do stare out of their large, black eyes at a stranger to be sure, and if that stranger chances to be a dervish, which was just my case, how, after a little time, confidence being established, they will begin to play with the beads of one's rosary!

And how about the ladies? If not there, they will be thereabout, peeping at the stranger from behind trees and other posts of concealment. To mark the curiosity and wonderment their looks coovey: What! a man without projecting cheek-bones—without almond eyes—one who, being evidently foreign, has not a long, black Persian beard—what sort of a man can he be? How many tales of strange zones and outlandish places my presence originated in the wonder-smitten minds of Khivan ladies! At length increasing courage banishes feminine reserve. Out a lady will come from her concealment, and actually address the wondrous stranger. When he replies in passably good Usbeg speech, then her wonder attains its climax. He is a queer man, indeed! Mutual confidence being at length established, the womankind, just now so reserved, will unloose their tongues with a vengeance, asking you questions without end, some of the very plainest. Curiosity is an attribute of Eve's daughter all the wide world over. The more primitive the race and manners, the more pointed are the feminine interrogatories, and, if I may add, the more embarrassing the respondent.

IN AN ANCIENT STRONGHOLD OF BARBARITY,

in a land of most repulsive cruelty, where the very air is full of shrieks of tortured slaves—where blood often flows in streams—there shall the reader gaze upon a picture where poetry mingles with the softest traits and purest characteristics of an ancient patriarchal life. For many centuries past, Khiva has been celebrated for its music and song, its poetry and troubadours. In Bokhara the stork, in Khiva the nightingale, is the favorite bird. This I heard in Turkey, and, in truth, I subsequently found the plaintive warbler no less markedly frequent in Khiva than its absence had been noteworthy in Bokhara. As I would take a morning walk in the month of June, under the garden-walls of the Usbeg capital; out of almost each one of the thickly-leaved trees would gush the melodious plaintive song of some gray-feathered virtuoso, giving me a morning concert gratis. "The nightingale has been the music-master through long years to the entire Khivan population;" thus runs the adage, which, whether true or not, it is still an historical fact that, for centuries past, the best singers, violin and guitar players, known at Constantinople, Ispahan, Lahore, and the ancient Ferganas (where they acquired and still acquire princely favor and corresponding pay) were and are Khivans. Just as a traveler in Italy may sometimes hear most excellent music in a low pot-house, so in Khiva would he be similarly delighted by song and instrumental music under the shade of garden-walls, or even in the open country. Not less generally diffused is the taste for recitation and poetry. In these accomplishments the women specially excel, and, when a stranger comes to understand the somewhat difficult rhythm, he readily attests the lyrical excellence of these native compositions. I have seen whole collections of this Usbeg poesy. The lyrics usually manifest the current traits of Oriental thought. Not often can they be said to show much originality, yet for women of a barbarous land to cultivate the muses at all is a somewhat remarkable phenomenon. The Maimes, those of mature age particularly, have often surprised me by the force of their parables, their many tales embodying moral precepts or traits of Khivan life.

In the midst of

A PROSAIC, COMMONPLACE STATE OF EXISTENCE,

sometimes now a picture of my Khivan experience will be reproduced before the mind's eye—that picture of a primitive life, with all its traits so grotesque and bizarre, with all its lights and shades. I see the bazaar smallwareman displaying his Russian rattans, English fancy ware, bright colored cloths, looking straight before him with inexpressible tranquility when the Toorkoman woman from the steppe hurries in his direction, anxiously gazing upon the various goods as though they comprised the totality of all earthly treasure. I see the armorer and hardware-merchant, as he proves the sharpness of his blades by running their edges across his finger-nail, proclaiming by his sparkling eye how excellent his goods all are. Mark that fellow in yonder small booth, gray-bearded, shabbily-attired. See how mysterious, how uncanny he looks out of his heavily-shaded eyes! That one is a quack doctor, who bears about with him his many chemicals and galenibals, stored in bags large and small, in wooden boxes ditto, in many-tinted vessels of ancient form. In these receptacles we would find dried roots, plants, rhubarb, sarsaparilla, wonder-working decoctions, and last, though not least in importance, the inevitable opium paste. Woe betide the incautious patient who resorts to yonder quack for advice and medicine! To him well applies the Usbeg reasoning propounded in the question: "What can the doctor's art avail to one whose death the Almighty has decreed?" Close by the quack-salver's booth, what next do we see? A book-stall, to be sure, and a man of letters, whom we will not call a mere bookseller. He will bind you a book, transcribe you a book, and, to sum up all, he will publish you a book. Ah! what would I not give to have been able to spirit away to Europe one of these Usbeg book-stalls, with its manifold literary treasures! In those tawny-colored pamphlets of coarse paper, a whole repertory of literary wealth would be found concealed—Usbeg poetry and folklore, historical tracts and other priceless documents. When tired, I would often drop into a tea-booth with companions, and thence, at my leisure, contemplate the varied scene without—a more tranquil scene than would have been presented by any other capital of Central Asia.

NOT LESS ENJOYABLE

was it to me to seat myself under the shade of some wide-spreading elm tree, near the bank of some reservoir, and watch the progress of amusement to which, in afternoon hours, certain of the public would resign themselves. Yonder little group, each individual with inevitable tea-cup in hand, gossiping with a neighbor. Another little group is watching the issue of a duel between a pair of lusty rams, which butt each other with fury. Blows are counted, noted, and betting goes on as to which gentleman will get second best off. Usbeg rams are uncommonly thick-pated. It is quite astonishing what a number of attacks will be made before heads are broken—forty or fifty sometimes. In all these alfresco meetings there is sure to be one group of improvisatores and story-tellers. The speaker has not to complain of any want of attention while he recites his tales of by-gone heroes' exploits of mystic lore, or his poetry. Young and old sit gaping with open mouths, until, perhaps, some speech more wonderful than the preceding excites the congregation to ecstacy, the recital of some deed of bravery inflaming their imaginations so that quiet listeners of a few moments ago run away shrieking.

The true national sports take place far from the towns, either on the pasture grounds or on the monotonous sand-steppe in the months of spring when the sun is in the sign of Aries. Then comes the Noruz feast, a remnant of ancient Parsee culture. The population, clad in holiday attire, all then go to feed the sacred flame. Presents are then made and mutual gratulations interchanged. Then singing and dancing go on day after day, until night has some time fallen. Then the Khivan youth, in serried columns, bear fuel to the sacred fire. They pile up the tamarisk-branches with many a superstitious observance. All who can, deck their heads with flower-garlands, in which roses of all varieties play a conspicuous part. It is indeed an interesting sight to gaze upon naturally rough and uncouth Usbegs in such a flowery attire. Amusements upon the steppe, whether upon wedding occasions or otherwise, mostly consist either of running for prizes, the winner receiving from the giver of the feast often two, three, or even more presents; or else an equestrian game in which some young girl plays chief part. There you see her on a wild, unsaddled horse, coursing madly over the sand. The prettiest girl is usually chosen for this sport, and she carries in her arms a young lamb. With this prize she gallops away, her horse kicking up thick clouds of sand; and the aim of the sport is that some young man shall succeed in winning the lamb from her. To succeed is no easy matter, for the Amazon is armed with a stout whip, which right and left

SHE LAYS ABOUT HER LUSTILY,

until more than one youthful and hot-blooded aspirant for the prize gets many a red welt to show for his sport. I have often taken part in this Toorkoman recreation, and hence, from experience, can say that hardly any contest can be more exciting. "To horse! to horse!" is a standing cry of the Usbegs. Well-to-do people stick to their horses almost without intermission, just to raise themselves from mother-earth so much higher, to feel more free and of greater self-importance. There they sit, only just alighting to go through their formalities of prayer and to proclaim their affinity with dust.

Unfortunately, I must cast a dark and melancholy shadow over our picture of Khivan life and manners. It is a reference to the Government and political condition which bears the stamp of utmost despotism. A traveler in Khiva, and more especially while a city resident, is horrified by crimes which would never have been dreamed of in Europe,—not even in the darkest middle ages. Captive women bound to horses tails and dragged for hours together; old men deprived of sight, maiming, mutilation, throwing from towers down upon spikes or sharp stones; flaying alive—all these forms of torture are common, deeds executed by State command without scruple or remorse. Despots everywhere are afraid of their own shadows; nevertheless, in Khiva, the imposition of this iron hand does not interfere with a strong sense of loyalty and feeling of respect for the Sovereign, whose person is regarded with a veritable religious piety. This success of magisterial authority has not contributed to soften the tone of Khivan manners. Taking this situation of the people into account, we must desire all success to the progress of Russian arms. Under a well-directed and solid government, Usbeg life in Khiva might offer a picture of tranquility and honorable companionship such as may now be witnessed in Kazan and among the Crimean Tartars.—*Leisure Hours.*

New York State Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The annual meeting of the New York State Associated Press was held at the Metropolitan Hotel to-day. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, Joseph Warren, Buffalo *Courier*; Secretary and Treasurer, H. O. R. Tucker, Troy *Times*; Executive Committee, G. G. Cooper, Rochester *Union*, James Mallette, Binghampton *Republican*, J. C. Cuyler, Albany *Express*, Carroll E. Smith, Syracuse *Journal*, and M. Parker Williams, Hudson *Register*.

The Petroleum Trade.

NEW YORK, May 21.—At an adjourned meeting of the petroleum dealers, the rules were adopted excluding pitch and tar barrels, except for residium, and providing that residium sold in bulk shall be 14 to 20 gravity; that deliveries of crude and refined and naphtha in bulk be made in the yard or refinery free of expense; the lighter quality to be approved in tank at the time of delivery, and that when refined and naphtha are sold in bulk, the quantity must be ascertained on the decks of the tank boats.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Affairs in Wall street were intensely dull in all departments, and the fluctuations confined within narrow limits. Money was very easy, ranging from 7 to 4 per cent. The outstanding legal-tenders show a decrease since yesterday of $111,000.

Sterling was dull and nominal at 109 for 60 days, and 110@110½ for sight.

Gold was lower, declining from 117⅜ to 117¼ and 117⅛. Loans, 3 to 6 for carrying. Clearings, $44,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $162,000 specie. Exports, $313,000, including $100,000 gold coin.

Governments were dull and steady.

State bonds are nominal.

Railroad bonds are dull.

Stocks opened firm, but gradually declined from ¼ to 1 per cent, but with the exceptions of Pacific Mail, Erie, and Western Union, changes were less than ¾ per cent. The decline in Erie from 64 and 62⅞, in sympathy with the fall in London, gave the market a weak appearance, and assisted the downward movement. The chief fluctuations were as follows: Pacific Mail, 46¼, 45⅝, 46¼, 45¼, 45¾, 44¼@45; Western Union, 86¼, 85½; Lake Shore, 91½, 90⅞; Rock Island, 108⅝, 108¼; New York Central, 101, 100⅝, and St. Paul common, 55¼ and 54⅝. The market closed steady, with a slight recovery from the lowest point of the day.

Sterling, 109.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	121¼	Coupons '67	120⅞
5-20s of '62	116	Coupons, '68	118⅝
Coupons, '64	116¼	New 5s	114½
Coupons, '65	117¾	10-40s	114¼
Coupons, '65 (new)	118⅝	Currency 6s	115⅞

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93⅞	Virginias, old	43
Tennessees, old	81¼	North Carolinas, old	28¼
Tennessees, new	81	North Carolinas, new	15
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	97	St Paul pfd	72
Western Union	85⅝	Wabash	68¼
Quicksilver	38¼	Wabash pfd	83
Adams Express	93	Fort Wayne	93
Wells Fargo	80	Terre Haute	15
American Express	67¾	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	69¾	Chicago & Alton	110¼
Pacific Mail	45	Chicago & Alton pfd	112
New York Central	100¼	Ohio & Mississippi	42
Erie	62¾	C., C. & C.	88¼
Erie pfd	73	C., B. & Q.	108
Harlem	129¼	Lake Shore	90½
Harlem pfd	130	Indiana Central	30½
Michigan Central	103	Illinois Central	115
C. & P.	87	Union Pacific	30⅞
Northwestern	77	Union Pacific bonds	86½
Northwestern pfd	84¼	Central Pacific bonds	102¼
Rock Island	108½	Del. Lack. & Western	103
N. J. Central	104⅜	Hartford & Erie	2¼
St. Paul	54⅝		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 21—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s 6d@12s 4d; white, 12s 2d@12s 4d; club, 12s 6d. Corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 67s. Lard, 40s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, May 21—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Pork, 68s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, May 21—5 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LONDON, May 21—5 p. m.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in open market is ¼ per cent below the bank rate.

Consols for money, and account, 93¼; 5-20s, '65, 91½; do '67, 94; 10-40s, 88¾; new 5s, 89½; Erie, 49.

PARIS, May 21.—Rentes, 54f 90c.

LIVERPOOL, May 21.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 8⅞d; Orleans, 9⅛d; sales 12,000 bales; American, 6,000; speculation and export, 3,000.

Breadstuffs quiet; flour, 28s. Corn, 27s 6d.

Pork 26s 6d. Cheese, 68s 6d. Cumberland middles, 38s.

New York Live-Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 21.—BEEVES—To-day's receipts, 91 cars, or 1,440 head, and the market unsettled and weak at a decline from Monday of about ½c. Not more than one-half the offerings changed hands. The supply is exclusively native steers, of medium to good quality, and prices ranged from 10½c to 12½c. Sales include 7 cars fair Illinois steers, av 1,135 lbs, at 11c; 6 cars good, av 1,300 lbs, at 11¾c; 6 cars, av 1,240 lbs, at 11½@11¾c; 1 car fat do, av 1,428 lbs, at 12c; 7 cars, av 1,270 lbs, at 11¾@12½c; 2 cars, av 1,350 lbs, at 12½c; and 12 cars fat Missouri cattle, av 1,350 lbs, at 11½@12¼c.

The market for dressed beef was weaker at 7½@9c for Texan and 9½@10c for natives.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 2,250 or 3,360 for two days. Sales slow at 5¾@6¾c for fair to good sheared, including 4 cars of sheared Ohio, 80 lbs, at 5⅝c; 2 cars, 92 lbs, at 6c; 2 cars, 94 lbs, at 6¼c; 1 car, 96 lbs, at 6⅜c; 1 car, 111 lbs, at 6¾c; and 1 car selected, 100 lbs, at 6¾c. Spring lambs are steady at 11@14c.

Mutton sells fairly at 9@11½c.

HOGS—Receipts to-day 69 cars or 8,350 hogs, making 13,000 for two days. Dressed hogs are firmer for heavy weights and ranged from 6¾c to 7¼c, but the morning sales of live hogs, six car loads, were at 5¼@5½c, lowest mark reached for a long time.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, May 21.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including 51 cars reported to arrive, 1,530; total for the week, 6,936. The market was more active at yesterday's prices. There was a large attendance of country buyers. Eastern buyers generally hold off. About 1,300 were disposed of. Sales: 809 Illinois steers, 1,006 to 1,320 lbs, at $5.75@6.35; 142 Indiana steers, 1,128 to 1,354, at $5.75@6.00; 214 Texas steers, 1,059 to 1,390, at $5.37½@5.75; 16 Ohio steers, 1,270, at $6.18¾; 18 Michigan stockers, 933, at $5.50; 92 Canada stockers, 835 to 897, at $4.75@4.80.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 800; total for the week, 6,000. The market was active at yesterday's prices. Sales: 1,316 Ohio clipped sheep, 76 to 99 lbs, at $5.50@5.87½; 200 Illinois clipped sheep, 80 to 88 lbs, $4.85@5.10; 212 Michigan wooled sheep, 96 to 112 lbs, $5.25@7.25.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,600; total for the week, 16,700. The market was without life. The sales are not sufficient to make a quotable market. Buyers refuse to offer over $4.75. Prices are nominally $4.75@5.00.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 21.—There was a slow trade movement with both the agents and jobbers. The market for domestic cottons ruled quiet, but prices in first hands are unchanged. The jobbers reduced Pepperel E and Pequot A brown sheetings to 14c. Bleached shirtings are irregular and quiet. Rolled jaconets continue brisk. Ticks and denims are firm. Whittenton stripes are largely sold ahead. Prints rule quiet. Pacific prints are reduced to 11c. The clothiers are buying heavy woolens. Shawls are dull. Foreign goods remain very quiet. Kid gloves are bringing higher prices at auction.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, May 21.—Crude petroleum quiet; nominally $2.25@2.27½. Refined quiet and unchanged.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 21.—COTTON—Steady; middling upland, 19⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour is in moderate demand; receipts, 7,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.95@6.40; common to good extra, $6.90@7.40; good to choice, $7.45@8.50; white wheat extra, $8.75@10.50; Ohio extra, $7.00@10.50; St. Louis, $7.50@12.50. Rye flour steady, at $4.75@6.10. Corn meal quiet, at $3.35. Wheat fairly active, but lower, with holders disposed to realize; receipts, 45,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.25@1.40; No. 3 Chicago spring, $1.54; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.59; No. 2 Northwest, $1.62; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.65; No. 1 Chicago, $1.70. Rye quiet, at 95@98c. Barley and malt dull and unchanged. Corn in fair demand and a shade firmer; receipts, 40,000 bu; new mixed Western, 62@63c; old mixed Western, 68c; yellow, 64@65c. Oats in moderate demand; receipts, 39,000 bu; new mixed Western, 51c; white, 56@57c; black, 49@50c.

WOOL—Quiet; Western 19c; Ohio, 50@52c; unwashed Missouri, 28c.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 15@15½c.

HAY—Quiet and steady.

HOPS—Dull and unchanged.

LEATHER—In fair demand at 28½@31c; Orinoco, 27@28c.

GROCERIES—Coffee strong; Rio, 17¾@19c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 7¾@7⅞c. Rice steady, at 7½@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; refined, 19¾c; crude, 8¾@9c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; new mess, $17.00@17.25; beef quiet; cut meats dull; hams, 12@13c; shoulders, 7¼@7¾c; middles, quiet; city long clear, 9c; short clear, 9½c. Lard steadier; steam, 9@9 1-16c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Quiet and weak; Western, 23@26c.

CHEESE—Weak; 12@15c.

WHISKY—Firmer; 95c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, May 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 white Wabash, $2.00; extra white Michigan, $1.91; No. 1 do $1.80; amber Michigan, $1.70; No. 1 red, $1.76; No. 2 do, $1.71 cash; $1.70 seller June. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 45½c spot; 46c seller June; 46½c seller July; low mixed, 45c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 40c; Michigan, 39½c.

LAKE FREIGHTS—Quiet and steady.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 400 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady, with fair demand; extra family, $6.50.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull; sales at $16.00, but generally held higher. Bacon easy. Shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 9¼c; clear, 9¾@9½c, all packed. Hams steady and unchanged. Bulk meats lower; shoulders, 6¼c; clear rib, 8¾c; clear, 9c, all loose. Lard lower: leaf in tierces, 8¾@9½c; prime steam, 8¾c.

WHISKY—Firmer at 88@89c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand. Wheat, spring, $1.29; lower; no sales; red winter, $1.85. Corn quiet, heavy, and lower; sales 7,000 bu No. 2 in lots at 44@45½c. Oats dull; sales of 5,000 bu No. 2 Western at 44c in lots.

FREIGHTS—12c for wheat, 11c for corn, 7c for oats to New York.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat, spring firm; soft No. 2, $1.35@1 35½; Minnesota do, $1.40; fall dull and heavy; No. 2 red, $1.78@1.80; No. 3 at $1.60@1.63. Corn dull; No. 2, 37@37½c on track, 38@39c in elevator; 39½@39½c June. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 34½@35c on track; 35½@36c in elevator; 34½c June. Barley dull and nominal. Rye dull; No. 2, 68@70c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $17.00@17.25. Bulk meats dull and nominal. Bacon dull and nominal. Lard dull; summer steam, 8½c.

WHISKY—Steady at 90c.

CATTLE—Quiet; fat beeves, 4@6½c; inferior to medium, 2@3½c.

HOGS—Quiet; most sales at $4.70@4.85.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour more active; superfine, $4.75@5.50; extras, $6.75. Wheat quiet. Rye steady at 93@95c. Oats weak; white, 48@49c; mixed, 47@48c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Held at 94c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat firm, in fair demand, and unchanged. Corn dull; mixed Western, 63½@64c. Oats steady. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal; mess, $17.50@18.00; bulk shoulders 7½@7¾c; rib sides, 8¾c; clear rib, 9@9¼c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 8@8½c; sides, 9¾@10c; clear rib, 10@10½c; sugar-cured hams, 14@16c. Lard dull at 9@9½c.

BUTTER—Easier, not lower.

WHISKY—Nominal, scarce, and wanted at 94@95c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, May 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.95; white Western, $2.03. Corn unchanged.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, May 21.—COTTON—Dull, unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Cornmeal scarce and firm at $2.85. Corn dull and drooping at 58@59c. Oats scarce and firm at 49c.

HAY—Prime timothy, $23.50.

BRAN—Scarce and firm at 15c.

PROVISIONS—Bacon dull and lower; shoulders, 7¾c; sides, 7½@9½c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, May 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—No. 1 red held at $1.80; No. 2, $1.69. Corn quiet at 53@54c. Oats steady at 45c.

PETROLEUM—Weak and unsettled; standard white car lots, 15½c; Ohio legal test, 23@23½c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, May 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra white, $1.97; No. 1, $1.88@1.89; amber, $1.74. Corn dull and a shade lower at 48@48½c. Oats dull and lower at 42@42½c.

FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.38½; No. 2, $1.33½. Oats steady; No. 2, 32c. Corn in fair demand, but lower; No. 2 at 41c. Rye in good demand; No. 1, 71c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2, 83c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 6½c; to Oswego, 13c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 33,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 137,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet at $7.75@8.00. Wheat quiet at $1.68@1.70. Corn steady at 49@50c. Rye quiet at 82@83c. Oats quiet at 42@48c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; held at $17.00. Lard dull and nominal; no round lots offered. Bulk meats quiet; sales of shoulders at 6½c; clear rib at 8½c cash and buyer May, clear held at 8¾c. Bacon dull; jobbing sales of shoulders at 7¼c; clear rib held at 9¾c; clear, 9¾c.

WHISKY—Firm at 88c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; treble, $7.25@8.25; family, $9.00@10.25. Corn quiet at 60@60c. Oats in moderate supply at 50c. Bran dull at 70c.

HAY—Dull; prime, $23.00@25.00; choice, $26.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $17.75. Dry salt meats dull at 7¼c, 8¾c, and 9¼c. Bacon dull at 7½c, 9¾c, and 9¾c. Hams, 14½c. Lard dull; 9@9½c; keg, 10@10½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar and molasses, no movement.

WHISKY—91@94c.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, May 21.—PASSED UP—Props Lawrence, Blanchard, Badger State, Russia, Equinox, St. Clair, Wm. Cowie, Trader and barges, Salina and barges; schrs D. E. Martin, Scoville, T. B. Rice, Jura, Grenada, Nellie Reddington, Madera, Watchfall, Emma Mayes, Young America.

PASSED DOWN—Props Arctic, Mohawk, Alaska.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, May 21.—PASSED DOWN—Props Montana, Oswegatchee, Huron City, Birckead and barges, Bay City and barges, R. Holland and barges; schrs Frank Barker, Iroquois, Montcalm, Newsboy, Fritter.

PASSED UP—Prop Japan; bark A. P. Nichols; schrs New London, Preble, Pathfinder, Charles Hinkler, M. Williams.

WIND—Southeast.

Illinois River and Canal News.

CANAL OFFICE, Chicago, May 21.—ARRIVED—Ontario, LaSalle, 168 tons coal; Contest, Morris, 5,800 bu corn; Cayuga, Lockport, 7,000 bu oats; Midgie, Marseilles, 5,600 bu corn, 83 bags seed; barge 2, LaSalle, 183 tons coal; Phoenix, Lockport, 5,600 bu corn; Drill, Morris, 145 tons coal; Atlantic, Morris, 5,400 bu corn; Brilliant, Morris, 5,800 bu corn; and several boatloads of stone.

CLEARED—Jennie, Morris, 82,500 ft lumber, 15 m lath; Cataract, LaSalle, 12,000 ft lumber, 15 m lath, 200 posts, 50 brls salt, 20 brls lime; Cuba, Morris, 83,405 ft lumber, 7,800 lath; Industry, Morris, 83,405 ft lumber, 7,800 lath; and several boats, all light.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

The Gorham Manufacturing Co.

Remind the public that the Supreme Court of the United States has recently given a decision in their favor which secures full protection from the *imitators* of their designs.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Is requested to the fact that the following trade-marks are stamped upon every article manufactured by them:

Trade-mark for Gorham Sterling Silver. | Trade-mark for Gorham Electro Plate.

STERLING GORHAM MFG. CO.

GORHAM MFG. CO.,
Manufacturers of
Sterling Silver Ware and Fine Electro Plate,
Providence, R. I., and No. 1 Bond-st., New York.

Tea Services, Dinner Services, and Wedding Outfits in great variety, from the largest to the smallest, of the highest order, are constantly issuing from the Gorham Works.

BANQUET.

BANQUET
IN HONOR OF
QUEEN VICTORIA'S BIRTHDAY,
AT THE SHERMAN HOUSE,

To-morrow (Friday) Evening, May 23, 1873, at 8 o'clock. Toasts responded to by prominent citizens, interspersed by choice music (Double Quartette) arranged for the occasion. All who desire to do honor to the Queen are invited to be present.
Tickets may be had at the Sherman House.

CLOTHES WRINGER.

THE "PROVIDENCE"
CLOTHES WRINGER

Has the Moulton Roll, Metal Journal Casings, Adjustable Curved Clamp, Double Spiral Gear. Look at it before buying an inferior article. S. H. & E. Y. MOORE, 65 Lake-st.

DRESS GOODS.

JOHN H. DAVEY & CO.,
328 & 330 West Madison-st.,
CORNER ABERDEEN,
Successors to Hamlin, Hale & Co.'s Retail.

We will open Monday, May 19, ten cases

DRESS GOODS,

From Auction, at the following sweeping prices:
Wash Poplins, 27 inches wide, 12 1-2 cts, former price 20 cts.
Striped Poplins, 27 inches wide, 18 cents, former price 25 cts.
Corded Alpacas, new shades, 25 cts, former price 35 cts.
Cocoa Striped Poplin 50 cts, former price 75 cts.
Plain Mohairs 37 1-2 cts., former price 50 cts.
Mixed Mohairs 30 cts, former price 45 cts.
Satin Striped Mohairs, Mignonette Shades, 40 cts., former price 75 cts.
50 pieces Gray and Black Striped Silks 85 cts., former price $1.00.
$20,000 worth in Hosiery and Underwear, all styles, and of the best makes. Some decided bargains will be offered in these goods.
Ladies' and Gents' Silk Underwear at half price to close out.
We call special attention to our immense stock of Ladies', Misses', and Children's

LINEN AND LAWN SUITS.

We have already received upward of 3,000 costumes, and have at least 5,000 more on order in our Eastern Manufactory. For variety and cheapness we will not be excelled.
We have many customers daily from the South Side, a distance of four to five miles, and they are unanimous in their expressions that our prices are lower than they can buy the same goods for elsewhere.
1,000 Parasols will be opened on Monday, all new and popular styles, at popular prices.

JOHN H. DAVEY & CO.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

LIBRARY GIFT CONCERT.
$500,000 in Bank to Pay Gifts.
10,000 CASH GIFTS PAID IN FULL.
$100,000 for Only Ten Dollars.

Enough of the 100,000 tickets issued for the Third Grand Gift Concert, in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, having been sold to insure a full drawing, and the wish having been universally expressed that the 10,000 cash gifts offered should be drawn in full and paid in full without any scaling down, as heretofore, the Management, with the concurrence of the Trustees, determined to allow until July 8 for the sale of the remnant of tickets left on hand. The concert and distribution at first advertised for April 8 was therefore postponed to Tuesday, July 8, 1873, on which day, and no other, they will positively and unequivocally take place in Public Library Hall, Louisville, Ky.

At this grand concert the following cash gifts will be distributed by lot and paid in full to the ticket-holders who draw them:

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift	$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
One Grand Cash Gift	20,000
One Grand Cash Gift	10,000
One Grand Cash Gift	5,000
24 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of 500 "	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of 400 "	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of 300 "	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of 200 "	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of 100 "	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of 10 "	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash	$500,000

The money to pay all these gifts in full is now upon deposit in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, and set aside for that purpose, and can only be used for that purpose, as will be seen by the following certificate of the Cashier:

OFFICE OF FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, LOUISVILLE, KY., April 7, 1873.

This is to certify that there is in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank to the credit of the Third Grand Gift Concert, for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, five hundred thousand dollars, which has been set apart by the Managers to pay the gifts in full, and will be held by the Bank and paid out for this purpose, and this purpose only. R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

The party, therefore, who holds the ticket drawing the capital gift will get $100,000 in greenbacks, and so of the $50,000 gift, the $25,000, the $20,000, the $10,000, the $5,000, and all the other gifts, 10,000 in number, amounting to $500,000.

The remnant of unsold tickets will be furnished to those who first apply (orders accompanied by the money always having preference over agents), at the following prices: Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; and quarters, $2.50. Eleven whole tickets for $100, 56 for $500, 113 for $1,000, and 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

The concert and distribution of gifts will begin at 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning, July 8, in Public Library Hall, and the following will be the order of proceedings: First. Music by orchestral band. Second—Placing of gear (one for each ticket sold) in large wheel. Third—Placing of gifts in small wheel. Fourth—Music by orchestral band. Fifth—Explanatory remarks by President. Sixth—Drawing of first half of gifts. Seventh—Music by orchestral band. Eighth—Drawing of last half of gifts. Ninth—Placing of large wheel with tags in the hands of Committee appointed by audience. Tenth—Grand orchestral concert.

The music on this grand occasion will be the best that can be procured, and the gentlemen who count and place the tags and gifts in the wheels, and superintend the drawing and keep the record of the drawn numbers, will be chosen from among the best known and most trustworthy citizens of the State. All will be so conducted as to be a perfect guaranty against complaint from any just source. Absent ticket-holders will find their interests as effectually protected as if they had been personally present at the drawing.

The payment of gifts will begin on Saturday, July 12, at 9 o'clock a. m. Tickets drawing gifts must be presented at Room No. 4, Public Library Building, where cash checks upon the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, or sight drafts upon the Fourth National Bank of New York, at the option of the holder, will be given for the tickets. All gifts not called for in six months from the drawing will be turned over to the Public Library fund.

For full particulars send for circulars, and for tickets send your money direct to headquarters at Louisville, Ky., to the following address:
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent Public Library of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific
RAILROAD COMPANY.
April 28, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 4th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.
JOHN F. TRACY, President.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of Chicago South Branch Dock Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held at the office of said Company, No. 429 Wabash-av., in the City of Chicago, at 10 a. m., Wednesday, June 4, A. D. 1873. E. G. MASON, Secretary of Chicago South Branch Dock Company.

COLLARS AND CUFFS.

LINEN COLLARS
AND CUFFS.

The greatest variety of styles ever offered in fine goods, at

WILSON BROS.,
S. E. cor. of State and Washington-sts., "Arcade Court," south of Madison-st., Chicago.
Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

SHIPPING TAGS.

TAGS DENNISON'S PATENT SHIPPING TAGS.
Over 200 millions have been used within the past 10 years, without complaint of loss by the tag becoming detached. All Express Companies use them.
Sold by Printers and Stationers Everywhere.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
FOR SALE AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 21.

Money continues in good supply in this market. The demand from the mercantile department of trade for accommodation is still active, but approved paper goes readily at 10 per cent, and the supply of funds in the open market seeking investment is increasing.

There was a large demand for currency to go to Milwaukee and other Northwestern points, both yesterday and to-day, and this is the principal cause of the greater weakness in the price of New York exchange to-day, which was freely offered at 50c per $1,000 discount.

Money is growing abundant in New York, and was quoted at 5 to 6 per cent per annum to-day.

THE PRICES OF 1859 AND 1873.

So much is said from time to time about the general advance in prices since the suspension of specie payments and the increase of taxation since the war, that it may be of interest to compare the present ruling prices of the leading products sold in this market with the ante-war prices of the same articles in the same market. Referring to the files of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE of 1859 and 1860, at the dates corresponding to yesterday, we make the following comparison with yesterday's prices, reducing the figures for yesterday's quotations to their gold value of 84¾ cents to the dollar of greenbacks, in accordance with the gold premium at 18 per cent:

	May 20, 1859.	May 20, 1860.	May 20, 1873.
No. 2 spring wheat per bu	$1.00 to $1.10	$1.09 to $1.05	$1.11
No. 2 canal corn, per bu	.72 to .74	.50	.33
Oats, per bu	.50 to .57	.33	.26
Mess pork, per brl	18.50	17.00	13.50
Tallow, per lb	.10½	.09¼	.06¾
Flour, per brl, for best spring extra	6.50	5.00	5.95
Butter, per lb	.13 to .15	.12	.12
Lumber, per m ft, cargoes strips	9.00 to 10.00	6.50 to 7.00	10.00
Propeller freights to Buffalo, corn	.03	.05¼	.04½

It will be seen from the above that, with the exception of the articles of wheat and lumber, all the leading products of the West and Northwest are lower now than the average prices they sold for in the two years before the war at this season. Cotton is also down now to just about ante-war prices. Thus we find that all the leading products of the country are no higher in gold than they were thirteen and fourteen years ago. The "general advance" of 40 per cent in prices of commodities, to which many financial writers and political economists refer from time to time, is, therefore, confined entirely to manufactured and imported articles, except so far as the 15¾ per cent depreciation in the currency makes quotations for products nominally that much higher. Greenbacks are a legal tender for the payment of debts at their nominal value, and in exchange for the manufactured and imported articles which the producer consumes, are worth their face. If then, there has been an advance of 40 per cent in the prices of manufactured and imported articles generally, we must deduct the 18 per cent of the gold premium, to arrive at the increase in the cost of these articles on account of increased taxation, which would therefore appear to be something over 20 per cent. It is probable, however, that instead of 40 per cent, the increase n the cost of manufactured articles generally is nearer 60 per cent, and if a detailed list of the articles which are higher now than in 1859-'60, were compiled, it would undoubtedly be found that they have advanced in exact ratio to the direct taxes levied on them, and the tariff duties established to "protect" them.

THE ADVERSE BALANCE OF TRADE FOR 1872.

The latest official reports of the Bureau of Statistics bring the total footings of our foreign trade down to the close of 1872, and afford the means of comparing it with that of 1871, as follows:

IMPORTS—(GOLD VALUE).

	1872.	1871.	
Merchandise	$656,000,000	$573,100,000	Inc. $82,900,000
Specie	21,200,000	16,800,000	Inc. 4,400,000
Total	$677,200,000	$589,900,000	Inc. $87,300,000

EXPORTS—(GOLD VALUE).

	1872.	1871.	
Prod. & mdse	$468,800,000	$460,300,000	Inc. $8,500,000
Specie	100,700,000	77,400,000	Inc. 23,300,000
Total	$569,500,000	$537,700,000	Inc. $31,800,000

BALANCE.

	1872.	1871.
Total imports	$677,200,000	$589,900,000
Total exports	569,500,000	537,700,000
Excess of imports	$107,700,000	$52,200,000

A few days ago we gave statistics of the increase in the export movement of products in the four months of 1873, ending May 1, showing an estimated increase of probably $50,000,000 over the corresponding period of 1872. It is, without doubt, to this increase of exports in the last four months that we are indebted for the deferring of the financial crisis in our foreign trade which would have resulted from the further increase of the large adverse balance shown to have stood against us at the close of 1872. The foregoing figures, however, only take into account the balance against this country in the exchange of commodities and specie. The annual interest debt of at least $100,000,000 on corporation, railroad, and Government bonds negotiated in Europe must be added so that the actual adverse balance against us at the close of 1872 was probably not less than $200,000,000. It will be seen that the settlement of the exchanges of commodities alone would have required the exportation of $100,000,000 more gold than was exported that year. This balance was settled, or put off, by the sale in Europe of $100,000,000 of bonds of various kinds. The debt, therefore, exists yet, and the interest on it will increase the liabilities for the current year.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	116½	116¾
5-20s of '64	115¾	116
5-20s of '65	117¼	117½
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	118½	118¾
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	120½	120¾
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	118½	118¾
10-40s	113½	113¾
U. S. 5s (new issue)	114¼	114½
Gold (full weight)	117	117¼
Gold Coupons	117	117¼
Gold Exchange		117¼
Sterling Exchange	109½@110½	
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100 & int.	
Chicago City 7s	99½ & int.	
Cook County 7s	99½ & int.	
Illinois County and Township 10s	92@95	

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday, May 21:

CITY PROPERTY.

Dashiell st, s e corner Thirty-sixth-st, w f, 22 feet to alley, dated June 22, 1872; consideration, $700.

Lot 62 in Mather & Taft's Addition, dated April 2; consideration, $1,700.

Lot 11 in Block 62, Section 19, 39, 14, dated March 3; consideration, $550.

West Ohio st, n e corner Paulina st, s f, 24x78 ft, with building, dated May 20; consideration, $1,400.

Paulina st, 126 3-10 ft n of York st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated May 2; consideration, $2,000.

West Twelfth st, 48 ft e of Wood st, n f, 24x225 ft, dated April 1; consideration, $1,600.

Jones st, s and near Thirty-fifth st, e f, 25x126½ ft; dated May 17; consideration, $500.

Lot 96, in Block 18, of e ½ Sec. 31, 39, 14, dated May 17; consideration, $550.

May st, near near n e c of Walsh st, w f, Lot 20, dated May 18, 1872; consideration, $1,000.

Michigan av, 106¼ ft s of Madison st, e f, 26¾x171 ft, dated March 18; consideration, $33,000.

North Franklin st, n of and near Menomonee st, e f, 26 ft to alley, dated March 10; consideration, $4,140.

E 45 ft of Lots 1 and 2, in Block 6, of e ½ s e ¼ Sec. 13, 39, 14, dated May 1; consideration, $5,700.

Oakley st, n of and near Taylor st, e f, 26x125½ ft, dated March 26; consideration, $936.

West Twenty-second st, 275 ft w of Lincoln st, s f, 25x126 ft, dated May 19; consideration, $1,200.

West Twenty-second st, 250 ft w of Lincoln st, s f, 25x126 ft, dated May 12; consideration, $1,200.

Western av, s w cor of Howard st, e f, 48¼x112 ft, dated Nov. 6, 1873; consideration, $1,500.

Lots 68 and 69 in McIlroy's w ½ of s w ¼ Sec. 1, 39, 13, dated April 10; consideration, $1,800.

Lot 56 in Prussing's s w block of east 33 acres of s ½ s e ¼ Sec. 12, 39, 13, dated May 21; consideration, $1,600.

Wood st, s of and near Monroe st, e f, 31x126 ft, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $3,000.

Blue Island av, n e cor of Loomis st, Lots 24 to 26, dated April 28; consideration, $3,500.

Lot 8 in n e ¼ of Block 18, of s e ¼ Sec. 17, 39, 14, dated April 1; consideration, $1,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Indiana av, w f, 202 4-10x240 4-10 ft, in e ½ of s w ¼ Sec. 15, 37, 14, dated May 19; consideration, $15,000.

Lot 1, in Division 15, in Block 1, of Carr's Resubdivision of Kedzie's s w ¼ of s e ¼ Sec. 9, 38, 14 dated April 3; consideration, $650.

Lot 4 in same, dated April 2; consideration, $650.

Lot 9, in Hale's Lots 1 to 8, of Johnston's s e ¼ s e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec. 3, 38, 14, dated Jan. 28; consideration, $3,400.

Lots 42 to 44, in Block 3, in Orvis' n ½ s ½ of s e ¼ Sec. 7, 38, 14, dated April 30; consideration, $300.

Lots 25 to 48, and 73 to 79, and undivided ½ of Lot 80, all in Block 12, of Stewart's s w ¼ of, Sec. 1, 38, 13, dated May 19; consideration, $3,619.

Lots 13 and 14, in Block 21, Hyde Park, dated March 17; consideration, $9,000.

Lot 26, in Block 20, in Kimbark's Addition to Hyde Park, dated May 21; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 11 to 14, in Larned and Plumb's s w ¼ n w ¼ of s e ¼ Sec. 9, 38, 14, dated May 20; consideration, $200.

Lot 2, in Assessors' Block 37, Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated May 21; consideration, $500.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 21.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	Receipts 1873.	Receipts 1872.	Shipments 1873.	Shipments 1872.
Flour, brls	10,887	4,209	13,135	4,694
Wheat, bu	32,030	10,800	87,896	8,608
Corn, bu	66,095	185,150	191,640	195,225
Oats, bu	60,220	85,310	19,397	19,040
Rye, bu	2,635	5,320	1,500	6,430
Barley, bu	1,900	2,400	492	8,900
Grass seed, lbs	34,880	68,750	25,911	21,912
Flax seed, lbs				
Broom corn, lbs			20,710	3,642
Cured meats, lbs	8,710	58,970	104,200	450,280
Beef, brls		70	227	
Pork, brls	500	21	305	187
Lard, lbs	11,740	6,590	5,725	97,720
Tallow, lbs	9,100	13,340	44,310	
Butter, lbs	49,380	44,745	16,000	3,260
Dressed hogs, No	1			
Live hogs, No	5,946	16,961	7,493	8,818
Cattle, No	2,905	4,681	2,385	1,664
Sheep, No	708	270		444
Hides, lbs	60,100	84,795	60,490	70,695
Highwines, brls	120	146	220	424
Wool, lbs	218,000	100,540	172,640	101,017
Potatoes, bu	8,620	7,896	1,283	2,316
Lumber, m ft	3,644	4,180	2,701	1,681
Shingles, m	1,520	5,470	2,349	2,229
Lath, m	115	123	375	105
Salt, brls		60	1,057	1,298

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 670 bu wheat; 7,875 bu corn; 1,445 bu oats; 310 bu rye; 2,788 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 52 cars wheat; 193 cars corn; 6,000 bu No. 2 do by canal; 71 cars oats; 3 cars rye; 2 cars barley. Total (321 cars), 145,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were again lower to-day, but grain was firm, as compared with yesterday, there being more disposition to buy at the decline, especially as freights continue down, and Eastern markets are not depressed. The feeling was, however, largely influenced by the weather; a bright sun early caused a heavy decline, which was partially recovered late, when the atmosphere again threatened rain. The receipts of the leading cereals continue moderate, except that we note a marked increase in oats during the last two days. Shipments are fair.

There was much the same condition of things in the dry goods market as noted from day to day for a week past, the only new feature worthy of mention being the slightly increasing inquiry for staple cotton textiles, resulting from the really low prices at which these goods are now being offered. The general market, however, is quiet,—almost to dullness,—and the prevalent feeling is far from buoyant. Groceries met with a moderate demand at about former rates, the only quotable change being an advance of ½c in Java coffees. The movement in sugars exhibits a steady increase, but the large supply keeps the market weak and unsettled. Syrups and molasses are more firmly held, in sympathy with New York, where a slight advance has recently been established. Teas are easy. Rice, soaps, and spices ruled comparatively steady. The butter market presented the same general features as on the preceding days of the week, good to choice grades meeting with a liberal demand at full prices, while the poorer sorts were more or less neglected and were weak. Strictly choice dairy is scarce. Bagging remains quiet and steady at 36½c for Stark; 35c for Ludlow, and at 32c for American. No new features were noted in the coal, fish, and dried fruit markets. Cheese was weak and a ½c lower, New York factory being quoted at 13½@14½c, and Western do at 11@13c. Hay was firmer. Hides and leather were quoted steady at former rates. The oil trade was fairly active, with prices steady at 19½c for carbon; at $1.00@1.05 for linseed; 75c for extra lard, and 58c for turpentine.

Lumber at the docks and the yards is active, and all choice grades rule firm. Common lumber is in good request among local and country dealers, and steady at the quoted prices. Building materials were unchanged; the inquiry is improving slightly, prices ruling the same as they have done for several days past, though common brick is weak at $8.00. Metals are in moderate request and steady. Nails are unsettled, owing to local competition; quotations range from $5.12½@5.25, with 1@½c off. The iron trade is fair for the season. There was no quotable change in prices. Wool was in moderate request. The seed market was quiet. Timothy is firm, while millet and Hungarian are dull and weak. In green fruits, we note a further advance in lemons, now quoted firm at $7.00@9.00 per box. Oranges are also very scarce and firm. Poultry and eggs were in large supply, dull, and easier.

Highwines were quiet and firm at the recent advance. Sales were made of 100 brls at 90c per gallon. The market closed stronger, at 90c bid, and 90½c asked, when New York was reported closing higher at 95c.

Lake freights were dull and unchanged, though our quotations are lower than those of yesterday, as the charters then reported to have been taken at 5¼@5½c for corn to Buffalo are now known to have been taken at 5@5¼c, and mostly at the inside. We quote the market today at 5c for corn to Buffalo, with 4½c the best bid made by prominent shippers. To Kingston or Oswego, wheat was rated at 13c, and corn to do at 12c. Corn on through rate was quoted at 25c to Boston, via Buffalo, and to Portland, via Sarnia. All rail freights to New York are stated to be 45c per 100 lbs on grain and fourth-class. A total of three charters was reported to-day, which will take out 32,000 bu wheat, and 34,000 bu corn.

Provisions were moderately active, and again weak, though the market opened with a show of firmness on lard. Mess pork was freely offered by parties who have it coming to them next month, and were anxious to place it, while there seemed to be no shorts in the field, so that the only buyers were capitalists, who would not take hold except at figures which would pay them a profit to cary into some future month against options that were slow sale. The market closed 40c lower. Lard declined 20c per 100 lbs under free offerings for next month. It sold to-day down to the quotation for short clear middles, which is very unusual, and argues a heaviness which can scarcely be accounted for without falling back on the belief that stocks are much larger than reported. Meats were dull, and averaged ½c lower on middles, which were offered early but withdrawn when it was found that there was no demand. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller May, $15.50; do seller June, $15.50@15.55; do seller July, $15.95@16.00; do seller August, $16.40@16.50; lard, cash or seller May, $8.50; do seller June, $8.50@8.55; do seller July, $8.70@8.75; summer lard, $7.75; do without package, $7.25. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@11½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6¾@6½c for shoulders; 8½@8¾c for short ribs; and 8¾@8⅞c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6¾@6¾c. English meats, 8⅝@8¾c for short ribs; 8¾@8⅞c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7½c for shoulders; 9⅝c for clear ribs; 10c for short clear, and 13@14½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.25; extra mess do, $10.00@10.25; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7¾@8c; grease quotable at 5¼@6¾c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $15.50; 1,000 brls do seller June at $16.00; 1,250 brls do at $15.95; 250 brls do at $15.80; 250 brls do at $15.75; 500 brls do at $15.60; 500 brls do at $15.50; 1,000 brls do seller July at $16.45; 2,000 brls do at $16.40; 1,000 brls do at $16.00; 100 brls do at $15.80; 500 tcs lard seller June at $8.65; 250 tcs do at $8.55; 500 tcs do at $8.50; 250 tcs do at $8.45; 1,000 tcs do seller July at $8.90.

Flour was less active the liberal business transacted yesterday having nearly filled the demand here for the present. A round lot was taken for export, outside of which the business was local. Prices were steady, in spite of the weakness in wheat. Bran was heavy, being in liberal supply. Sales were reported of 200 brls spring extras (Big Loaf) at $7.50; 200 brls do (Minn.) at $6.62½; 100 brls do (North Star) at $6.00; 70 brls do at $5.60; 100 brls do (low) at $5.00; 1,300 brls do on private terms. Total, 1,970 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $10.00; 20 tons do at $9.50, on track; 20 tons do at $9.00, on track; 10 tons middlings at $12.00, delivered; 10 tons do at $10.00 on track; 500 brls cornmeal at $2.40. The following were the quotations at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.50	@11.00
Red winter extras	7.00	@ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.25	@ 7.50
Low to medium	5.00	@ 6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	9.00	@11.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50	@ 8.00
Spring superfines	3.00	@ 5.00
Rye flour	4.15	@ 4.40
Bran	9.00	@ 9.75

Wheat was irregular, and moderately active, at a decline of 1@2c on options, while cash wheat was wanted at about 1c below the prices of yesterday. There is really a practical corner on seller May, which elicited more excitement to-day than at any time since the failure of John Watson, to which the corner is partially due. It is believed that one man alone was short for this month for nearly double the amount of No. 2 spring now in store here, and both holders and shippers seemed to take delight in keeping cash wheat out of the reach of him and his fellow-shorts. Even this, however, could not prevent a decline, in sympathy with options, which were weakened by the expectation of larger supplies here, and advices from New York and foreign markets that were discouraging to holders. Shippers held off, especially towards the close, which fact brought out more liberal offerings of cash lots; they withdrew on account of the Eastern depression, which would appear to be due to the fact that large quantities will soon arrive on the seaboard. Seller June opened at $1.29, declined to $1.27⅝, advanced to $1.28⅝, receded to $1.27⅝, and closed at $1.27¾. Seller the month sold at $1.29½@1.32½, closing at $1.30½. Seller July sold at $1.26½@1.27½, seller August at $1.20, and seller the year at $1.15½. Regular No. 2 spring sold at $1.30@1.32, strictly fresh receipts at $1.32@1.32½, and hard at $1.32½@1.32¾. No. 1 spring was inactive. No. 3 do was dull at $1.22½, and rejected do at $1.01. Cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.32¾; 21,400 bu do at $1.32½, 6,200 bu do at $1.32½; 15,600 bu do at $1.32; 5,000 bu do at $1.31½; 10,000 bu do at $1.31; 5,000 bu do at $1.30½; 20,000 bu do at $1.30; 9,200 bu do No. 3 spring (special bin) at $1.23; 6,000 bu do at $1.22½; 4,800 bu rejected do at $1.01; 1,200 bu by sample at $1.41; 800 bu do at $1.39; 400 bu do at $1.37½. Total 108,800 bu.

Corn was less active, and irregular, at an average decline of nearly 1c per bu from yesterday. There was a great rush to sell early, as yesterday; and as the offerings were almost entirely local, from parties who hold corn here, it is probable that the decline is due to anxiety to avoid the responsibility of carrying through warm, muggy weather. There is no doubt that fears are entertained in some quarters of the condition of the corn received here last winter if the weather should be of the steamy order, and there is no doubt that some of the short interest have labored hard to induce this fear, that they might cover at less prices. At present, however, the corn in store is in excellent condition, though some of that taken in as No. 2 in the early months of the year was not so dry as it should have been for that grade. We ought not to have much of that corn here now, and certainly will not have much of it on hand in a week or two from now; while the firm stand taken by our present Inspector has kept damp corn from being put into the No. 2 bins ever since he took hold. Hence there does not seem to be any good ground for alarm. The shippers took hold very sparingly to-day. Seller June opened at 38⅝c, declined to 38⅛c, advanced to 39c, receded to 38⅝c, and closed at 38⅝c. Seller July sold at 41½@42c, closing at 41⅝c. Seller August sold at 43@44c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 37⅝@38c, closing at the inside, and new receipts at 38⅝c. Cash sales were reported of 14,000 bu No. 2 at 38⅝c; 6,400 bu do at 38½c; 5,000 bu do at 38⅛c; 26,200 bu do at 38c; 45,000 bu do at 37⅞c; 20,000 bu do at 37¾; 2,800 bu rejected at 36½c; 2,000 bu do at 36c. Total, 121,400 bu.

Oats were more active on options, and quiet on cash lots. The market was weak, early, and ½c lower, in sympathy with other grain, but recovered before noon to yesterday's prices, though the receipts were again very large as compared with the shipments. Seller the month, or regular, sold at 31½@31⅝c; strictly fresh receipts at 32@32½c; seller June at 31⅞@32½c; and seller July at 33⅞@34½c, all closing at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 3,000 bu at 32½c; 2,400 bu at 32c; 3,000 bu at 31⅝c; 15,000 bu at 31½c; 4,800 bu rejected at 29½c; 1,200 bu do at 29½c; 1,200 bu do at 29c; 400 bu do at 28⅝c; 600 bu by sample at 37c; 600 bu do at 34½c; 600 bu do at 34½c; 1,200 bu do at 33c. Total, 34,000 bu.

Rye was quiet and ½c lower, buyers holding off for a decline, though the offerings were small. Sales were limited to 400 bu No. 2 at 69½c, and 400 bu, by sample, at 71c.

Barley was dull and nominally unchanged, in an utter absence of demand. We quote the market at 71@80c for No. 2; 64@68c for No. 3, and 45@48c for rejected,—the inside in the Rock Island Elevator, and the outside in the Armour, Dole & Co., and Central Elevators. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 (N. S.) at 78c, and 400 bu, by sample, at 65c.

GRAIN PROSPECTS.

The St. Louis *Democrat* prints a number of letters from various parts of the Northwest, in regard to crop prospects, principally of winter wheat. From them we gather that, while partial failures have occurred in some sections, the general average is better than last year, one-fourth more area having been planted, and the crop looks well. Apples are promising, but peaches are generally destroyed.

The same paper has the following:

Advices from the heaviest oat-producing States of the West are to the effect that not more than two-thirds of the area have been put into oats this year that was devoted to the crop in 1872. Not because the oats were not wanted, but because the spring was so very wet that none of the clay lands could be prepared in season for the crop. The States where the greatest areas are said to be sown are Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin, but in those special portions of the above States, the amount of ground annually devoted to oats is limited, only sufficient being raised to supply the home demand. It is true that oats of the crop of 1872 are still abundant in first hands, but when it is fully realized that comparatively few will be harvested this year, the extreme slenderness of the stock will be realized, and by next fall and winter we expect oats to rule strong and exhibit a steady upward tendency. During the months of June, July, and August it is also very probable that prices will ascend considerably, first because oats are really low, and range very near to their cost of production; second, because consumption is heavier in all the large cities and towns during the summer than during the winter, when corn can be safely substituted. There are hundreds of merchants and others owning horses in our large cities who send them to the country to be kept in the winter, having little or no use for them, but who, with the return of spring, order their horses back to the city stables, and by this means greatly increase the city consumption of oats.

Advices from corn districts are very conflicting. Some report that planting is being proceeded with rapidly, except in Iowa, and with prospects of a good yield. Others claim that Illinois cannot possibly have more than half an average crop of corn, except under unusually favorable conditions. It is hard to arrive at the truth; and still harder to know when we have got there. It is, however, certain that there are many sections of country in which corn has been bought up, and is being held back, in full confidence that prices will rule still higher, without much question of weather in the future.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says: "It now looks as though the present fleet in port would about close up business for the season. There are still several cargoes of wheat to spare, but they are generally held too high for export. The condition of the crop is now better understood. We know of no estimate above 300,000 tons for export, and some think we will do well if we export 250,000 tons. The last-named amount is as much as we ever exported prior to the past year."

SALES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

ELGIN, Ill., May 20, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The cheese market to-day was unusually brisk, the demand exceeding the supply. The offerings were somewhat limited, the last week's sales having taken nearly all the early make, those on the tables looking fine but very new. The present stock now is nearly all made from grass, are full cream, and were quickly picked up by first-class buyers, who were well represented on the Board. Most factories have but just commenced making cheese, which are not sufficiently cured to put on the market. When in full operation, over forty cheese factories are represented on this Board, making in the aggregate over 700 boxes cheese per day; 1,320 boxes cheese were taken at last week's prices, and 1,200 lbs butter at a decline of 5 cents.

OBSERVER.

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.

The *Journal of Commerce* gives the following as the foreign imports at New York for the month of April:

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Ent. for consu'n	$ 18,516,940	$ 22,863,493	$ 14,763,239
Ent. for wareh'se	12,023,501	20,310,346	14,180,071
Free goods	2,094,332	3,206,479	7,632,868
Specie and bullion	332,888	63,619	582,253
Tot. ent. at port	$ 32,967,661	$ 46,443,937	$ 37,179,426
Withdrawn from warehouse	10,029,489	11,136,287	11,241,194

The corresponding figures for four months (since Jan. 1) are:

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Ent. for consu'n	$72,321,008	$82,616,870	$71,375,103
Ent. for wareh'se	49,400,058	65,371,388	48,105,657
Free goods	10,978,476	10,921,755	36,155,662
Specie and bullion	3,247,569	637,831	1,644,833
Tot. ent. at port	$135,947,111	$159,547,844	$157,284,255
Withdrawn from warehouse	44,416,476	46,268,490	44,063,091

The following were the exports from New York to foreign ports in the month of April:

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Dom. produce	$ 17,923,694	$ 16,118,226	$ 24,522,926
For'n mdse. free	97,823	64,958	197,907
For'n mdse. du'ble	908,557	906,560	898,935
Specie and bullion	9,593,029	4,499,518	3,850,840
Total exports	$ 28,523,103	$ 21,589,302	$ 29,470,608
Total exc. specie	$ 18,930,074	$ 17,089,784	$ 25,619,768

LATEST.

In the afternoon, wheat was moderately active and steady, No. 2 spring selling at $1.27⅝@1.27⅞, seller June, closing at $1.27⅞. Corn in moderate demand and steady at 38⅝@38⅞c, seller June, closing at the inside, and 41⅝@41⅞c, seller July, closing at 41⅞c. In provisions, sales include 500 brls mess pork at $15.55, and 500 brls at $15.60, seller June; 200 tcs lard at $8.50, seller June. A vessel was chartered for oats to Buffalo at 4½c; capacity, 81,000 bu.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 21.

ALCOHOL—Was in fair request and steady, at $1.80@1.85 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—The demand for good corn is fair. We again quote: No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 3½@4c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½@4c; red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BEANS AND PEAS—Were quiet. Beans are quite firm, being scarce, hand-picked particularly so. Peas are unchanged. We repeat: Choice hand-picked navies, $2.50@2.60; do mediums, $2.40@2.45; inferior grades, $1.25@2.00; green peas (in brls), $1.40@1.50; yellow do (in bags), $1.25.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand is improving slightly, and dealers think the market would rule active if the weather would continue fine. There was no change in quotations. Common brick are weak at $8.00. We quote: Stucco, $2.60@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $6.50@7.50 per brl; Rosendale cement, $2.25@2.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 per brl; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 85c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $1.75@2.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick (common), $8.00; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $12.00, delivered; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee pressed, $32.50, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Hillsdale, $25.00, del.; Indiana pressed, $22.00@24.00; do common, $12.00; Excelsior pressed, No. 1 and 2, $30.00@30.00 del.; fire clay, per brl, $3.00, or $10.00 per ton. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 45 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.10	12.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	45.00

BUTTER—Good to choice grades that will answer for table use are in steadily good request, and, with no considerable overplus, the market remains comparatively firm, at the prices current earlier in the week. Low grades are dull, and sell irregularly. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, packed, 24@27c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 10@17c.

BAGGING—Was again quoted quiet and steady. Following are the prices current: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

CHEESE—Receipts continue to increase and prices are working downward. Only a moderate demand exists, and the poorer sorts are only salable at low figures. We drop our quotations a ½c all around, as follows: New York factory, new, 13½@14½c; Elgin cream, 13½@14½c; Ohio factory, new, 11@13c; Western factory, new, 11@13c.

COAL—Quotations were the same as for the past ten days. We repeat our list as follows: Lehigh, lump, $12.00; prepared, $12.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—The trade continues quiet at former prices: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 50@55c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@20.00; do bucked or sawed, $20.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $24.00@28.00; do bucked, $30.00@33.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in good supply, but rather slow of sale. Prices are weak and unsettled, quotable at 11½@12½c. Sales include 145 cases at 12½c; 1,500 doz, 25 brls, and 195 cases at 12c.

FEATHERS—Continue in good demand, and firm. The receipts are very light. We quote: Prime to choice live geese at 75@77c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 82@86c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, 45@70c; chicken, 7@10c.

FISH—Continue to meet with a liberal demand, and remain firm at the quoted prices, which are as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.87½@7.00; No. 2 do, $6.75; No. 1 shore mackerel ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $9.00@9.25; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $7.75@8.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.75@7.00; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 35@37c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—This market presented no new features. A fair movement was witnessed, both in foreign and domestic assortments, and the prices following were pretty generally adhered to: FOREIGN—Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16½c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.55@2.65; Zante currants, 7½@8½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 6@7c; Western do, 5@5½c; Southern do, 4@5c; peaches, pared, 17@19c; peaches, halves, 8@8½c; do, mixed, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 8½@9½c; raspberries, 40@42c; pitted cherries, 22@24c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 10½@11½c; pecans, 11@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 4½@6c.

GROCERIES—An advance of a ½c in Java coffee was the only quotable change in the price of goods enumerated in the subjoined list. All good grades of coffees are held with pronounced firmness, and a further advance is among the probabilities. Sugars are in good demand, but remain weak and unsettled. Molasses and syrups are quoted firmer. Other goods rule quiet and steady:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 33@33½c; O. G. Java, 27½@28½c; Java, No. 2, 26½@27c; fancy Rio, 24½@24¾c; choice do, 24@24½c; prime Rio, 23½@24c; good do, 23½@23½c; common do, 22½@22½c; roasting do, 21@21½c; Singapore, 24@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@25½c; do, prime, 24½@24½c; Maracaibo, 23½@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20@20½c; stearine, full weight, 15@15½c; do short weight, 14@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 8½@9c; Louisiana, 8@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@13½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 11½@12½c; A, standard, 11@11½c; do No. 2, 10½@11c; B, 10½@11c; extra C, 10½@10½c; C No. 2, 10½@10½c; yellow C, 10½@10½c; choice brown, 10½@10½c; prime do, 9½@10c; fair do, 9½@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 10@10½c; fair do, 9½@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10@10½c; do prime, 9½@9½c; do fair, 9@9½c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.3@1.35; silver drips extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do prime, 73@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23½@24½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 7@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—The trade continues fairly active. Lemons have advanced $1.00 per box; now quite firm at $7.00@9.00 per box. The markets for both lemons and oranges is very firm, and is likely to rule so throughout the season, as they are scarce, and so far the fruit has arrived in poor condition, and has to be repacked. Strawberries are coming in sparingly. We quote: Apples, good to choice, $5.00@6.50 per brl from store; cranberries, $4.00@12.00 per brl.; Palermo lemons at $7.00@7.50 per box; Messina do at $8.00; Palermo oranges, $6.00@7.00; Messina do, $8.00@9.50. Pineapples, $3.50@4.50 per doz. Bananas, $3.00@7.00 per bunch. Gooseberries, 20c per quart. Strawberries, 35@65c.

HOPS—The market is dull and nominal. The brewers say the weather is unfavorable, and many of them have stopped running, and are trying to work off their stocks. The first reports concerning the loss of plants by frost in Wisconsin are now looked upon as being true. It is said that about one-half of the roots have been winter-killed. Stocks are light, and there is no disposition to force sales. We quote: Prime Western hops at 40@45c; common to fair, 25@35c.

HAY—Was moving freely, and was firmly held at the advance noted earlier in the week. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.50@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.00@16.50; prairie pressed, $12.00@13.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $16.00@17.50; prairie, loose, $14.00@16.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were steady and unchanged. At the East prices have recently advanced a trifle, but the improvement is too slight to exert any marked influence on prices here, which are expected to remain about where they are for the present. We repeat our quotations: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured light, 10@10½c; do heavy, 9@9½c; part cured, 8½@9½c; green calf, 15@15½c; veal kip, 12½@13c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint 19@20c; long-haired kip, 10½c; deacon skins, 40@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade, though fair for the season, is far from being active. Prices are rather easy, but without quotable change, as follows:

Iron	4	4-10@ 4 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6	@ 6 8-10	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6¾	@ 7	rates
Russia iron		20@21c	rates
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c	℔ lb
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	℔ lb
American tool steel	17½	@18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20	℔ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½c	rates

LEATHER—Was in demand at unchanged prices. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@	41
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@	43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	85@	1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	25@	27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@	35
Rough upper damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	30@	33

OAK.

Calf	1.25@	1.45
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.50
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.10@	1.65

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade is still light, though increasing. There was no change in quotations:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.00; do, 12x12, $15.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $14.50; do, 20x28, $30.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11½@11¾c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 15 per cent is made from the list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7½c.

NAILS—The demand is active, being stimulated by a lively competition among dealers. Prices are weak and unsettled, quotable at $5.12½@5.25, with 12½c off. We quote: 10@60d, per keg, $5.12½@5.25 rates; 8d do, $5.37½@5.50; 6d do, $5.62½@5.75; 4d do, $6.00@6.12½; 3d do, $6.62½@6.75; 3d do, fine, $8.12½@8.25; 2d do, $8.37½@8.50; clinch, $7.50@7.62½; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—A fair, steady demand exists, the quoted prices being sustained, as follows: Manilla rope, ℔ lb, 18@17c; sisal rope, ℔ lb, 16@17c; hemp sash cord, ℔ lb, 20@23c; marline, ℔ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 16@17c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, per brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ℔ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Quotations were the same as on yesterday, where they were generally firm. A liberal amount of trading was done at the annexed prices: Carbon, 19½c; extra lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, $1.00; do boiled, $1.05; whale, 87c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot, oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 58c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 20@21c; naphtha, common, 16@18c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—We continue to quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.00@11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	11.50@12.00

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00@ 4.25
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	18.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermillion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermillion	23.00
Paris white	3.50@ 4.00
Whiting	2.00@ 2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3¼@3½c
In bladders	3¾@4 c

POULTRY—The offerings were quite large this morning, and, the demand being light, lower prices were accepted in effecting sales. Old chickens are quoted at $4.50@5.00, and spring at $4.00; turkeys at 15@16c. Sales include 21 coops spring chickens at $4.00; 10 coops old chickens at $5.00; 5 coops do at $4.75; 2 coops at $4.50; 5 coops turkeys at 16c; 2 coops do at 15c.

POTATOES—Choice peachblows sell readily at 52@56c on track. New potatoes are dull and lower. Sales were made to-day at $6.00@7.00 per brl. We note sales of 2 cars peachblows at 60c; 1 car do at 61c delivered; 2 cars do at 52c on track; 1 car white at 38½c on track.

SALT—Was in light request at the annexed prices: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; ground solar, $2.25; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.50@4.75; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.50; ground alum, $2.30@2.40; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were in demand and steady. A discount of from 15@30 per cent is made from the list.

SEEDS—Were quiet. Hungarian and millet were dull and weak; the former is quoted at $1.25@1.30, and the latter at 90c@1.05. Timothy is quite scarce, and is held firmly at $3.50@4.25, the outside being the price for choice. A sale of fancy seed was reported yesterday at $4.50, which must have been an exceptional instance, and is therefore no criterion of the market, as choice seed is offered at $4.25. Clover and flax were nominal. We note sales of 12 bags common timothy at $3.50; 32 bags fancy at $3.75; 20 bags Hungarian at $1.30; 50 bags do at $1.25; 85 bags millet at 90c.

TEAS—Remain quiet and rather easy, though the future of the market begins to assume a more cheeful look. Following are the quotations: Young Hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@1.10; common to fine old Hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.10; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 85c@$1.00; fair to good do, 65@75c; common do 42@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was in demand at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Choice, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Continues in good demand at former rates: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

VEGETABLES—Were in large supply, and prices ruled weak for most varieties. Following are the quotations: Peas, $3.00@3.25 per bu; string beans, $3.00 per bu; cucumbers, 90c@$1.00 per doz; new onions, $8.00@9.00 per brl; do per doz, 25@40c; spinach, $1.50@2.50 per brl; radishes, 25@40c; squash, 10@12½c per lb; asparagus, 50c@$1.50; pie plant, 1@2½c per lb; lettuce, 35@50c per doz; cabbage, $2.00 per doz; turnips, 30@50c per doz; beets at $3.75 per brl.

WOOL—There was no particular change. The trade is light and prices easy, as follows:

Tub, washed, extra medium	51@55c
Tub, washed, common to fair	45@52c
Common dingy	45@47c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	43@46c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, medium light	43@45c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	37@42c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@35c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	27@30c
Super, pulled	38@43c
Extra, pulled	38@44c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 21.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	5,310	11,560	461
Tuesday	2,905	5,946	708
Wednesday	3,100	9,300	1,000
Total	11,315	26,806	2,169
Same time last week	14,392	41,352	1,910
Week before last	8,949	27,905	1,409

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,299	6,485	....
Tuesday	2,385	7,493	....
Total	4,684	13,978	....

The growth of the live-stock trade of Kansas City is steady and rapid, the receipts at that point during 1872 amounting to 236,000 cattle and 104,000 hogs, while from careful estimates made it is thought that the business of 1873 will show an increase of fully 30 per cent. In the construction of the Kansas City Stock-Yards, which now cover thirty-five acres of ground, 2,000,000 feet of lumber was used, and $80,000 was expended. Each of the seven railroads centreing there have 500 feet of platform, and the facilities for receiving and shipping of stock are admirable. The officers of the Company are James M. Walker, Chicago, President; James F. Joy, Detroit, Treasurer; George N. Altman, Kansas City, Secretary, and Jerome D. Smith, Kansas City, Superintendent. There are fourteen commission firms located at the Yards, prominent among which are two well-known Chicago firms, viz.: Gregory, Strader & Co., and R. Strahorn & Co.

CATTLE—Few changes, and none of importance, were noticeable in the general features of the cattle market. The number of buyers in attendance was fully as large as on yesterday or Monday, and all classes purchased with fair liberality, though there did not seem to be any particular urgency in the demand from any source. The fact that the tone of advices from the East was rather unfavorable was offset by the moderate character of the supply and the unexceptionable quality of the stock offered for sale, and the firm feeling developed yesterday was an equally prominent feature of to-day's market, and the supply of butchers' stock was again scant, and for especially desirable lots there were buyers at something of an advance. The offerings of stock steers also fell short of the demand, but prices are already disproportionably high and former rates were no more than maintained, common to prime droves selling at $3.75@5.60, with sales chiefly at $4.00@4.75. The highest reported sale was 102 extra steers averaging 1,380 lbs, at $5.90, and the lowest a small lot of bulls and old cows, at $3.00. Most of the transfers were at $4.75@5.60. Only a small amount of stock remained unsold, and the market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$5.80@6.10
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.60@5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.80@5.15
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	4.00@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.75@5.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	3.00@3.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	4.00@4.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.50@5.15

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
17	good steers	1,306	$5.40
68	choice steers	1,364	5.60
54	good steers	1,244	5.37½
90	choice steers	1,352	5.70
48	Texas steers	1,204	4.62½
32	good steers	1,168	5.40
30	good steers	1,149	5.10
84	good steers	1,162	5.30
17	choice steers	1,268	5.60
31	choice steers	1,289	5.60
18	good steers	1,297	5.30
17	good steers	1,317	5.50
46	choice steers	1,330	5.60
48	good steers	1,167	5.25
63	choice steers	1,334	5.60
30	choice steers	1,378	5.70
48	Texas steers	1,204	4.62½
30	good steers	1,149	5.10
15	good steers	1,516	5.15
17	choice steers	1,268	5.60
15	good steers	1,295	5.35
18	good steers	1,324	5.35
18	choice steers	1,398	5.75
77	good steers	1,261	5.30
32	good steers	1,226	5.35
127	choice steers	1,302	5.75
72	choice steers	1,287	5.50
32	choice steers	1,268	5.50
42	choice steers	1,596	5.55
10	calves	163	5.00
50	good steers	1,250	5.40
102	extra steers	1,380	5.90
19	stockers	1,000	4.75
31	fat pony steers	1,070	5.25
64	choice steers	1,315	5.60
34	choice steers	1,208	5.50
12	cows	960	4.50

HOGS—The fact that the arrivals were again comparatively light, enabled sellers to easily sustain, on all grades, the advanced prices established yesterday afternoon, while the more desirable lots were readily salable at a further improvement of 5@10c. Buyers operated with more apparent confidence than on the preceding days of the week, and sales were quick at $4.65@4.75 for poor to common, at $4.80@4.85 for medium, and at $4.90@5.00 for good to really choice. Very few lots changed hands below $4.75, and not many above $4.90. The market closed steady, with all sold.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
58	275	$4.95	58	161	$4.90	41	295	$4.80
61	194	4.90	58	192	5.00	30	246	4.90
53	232	4.90	117	205	4.90	179	258	4.75
102	254	4.80	74	178	4.85	58	272	4.80
33	128	4.00	114	232	4.80	53	284	5.00
61	277	4.70	65	202	4.80	31	194	4.80
43	270	4.82½	65	196	4.85	46	241	4.75
50	217	4.80	46	254	4.95	58	213	4.90
62	169	4.75	61	200	4.85	54	196	4.85
57	206	4.90	54	240	4.90	36	174	4.90
37	221	4.80	44	280	4.85	50	189	4.85
458	241	4.65	111	207	4.85	46	260	4.75
274	202	4.85	60	229	4.75	58	229	4.65
103	234	4.80	49	189	4.75	572	52	4.70
122	198	4.90	52	227	4.65	59	234	4.80
95	243	4.80	56	235	4.70	48	161	3.80
60	196	4.90	38	308	4.70	138	174	4.80
72	207	4.90	58	210	4.65	71	184	4.80

SHEEP—Continue in light supply, but there was less activity in the demand to-day, and prices eased off a little in favor of buyers. City butchers were the almost exclusive operators, and sales dragged at $3.50@4.00 for poor to common; at $4.25@4.50 for medium, and at $4.75@5.50 for good to prime showy. Lambs are quotable at $3.00@4.50.

LUMBER.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 21.

The receipts of lumber were fair to-day, consisting mainly of Muskegon lumber. There was a good attendance of both city and country buyers, and the market ruled active and firm. Nearly all the cargoes were sold, and several cargoes of choice mill-run lumber were disposed of, to arrive. Prices are ruling strong at $15.00@17.00 for good to choice strips and boards, and $12.00@14.00 for common to fair boards. Lath were steady at $2.50, and shingles nominal at $3.00 per m. Following are the sales: Ithica, from Muskegon, 135 m common boards and strips at $12.00; 20 m lath at $2.50, Muskegon tally; J. P. Ward, from White Lake, 30 m inch at $12.00, 50 m two-inch short at $10.00, 5 m lath at $2.50; Little Belle, from Muskegon, 110 m common boards and strips at $12.25, 60 m lath at $2.50; schr P. Hayden, from Muskegon, 120 m common boards and fencing at $11.00; Minerva (to arrive), from Muskegon, 200 m mill run strips and boards at $17.00. Cargo schr Pilot, from Muskegon, 82 m ft common boards and strips at $13; 22 m ft scantling and joists at $10.00; 77 m lath at $2.50. Cargo schr Presto, from Grand Haven (White, Glover & Co.'s mill), 100 m ft strips and boards at $16.00. Cargo schr Scoville, from Muskegon 100 m ft strips and boards at $16.00—mill tally. Cargo schr Blake, from Muskegon, 180 m ft strips and boards at $14.75; 30 m lath at $2.50. Cargo schr Herald, from Muskegon, 143 m ft strips and boards at $15.00. Cargo schr Mystic, from Muskegon, 169 m ft strips and boards at $15.50; lath at $2.50.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $3.00@3.25; Ludington, $3.00; Muskegon, $2.50; Oconto, $3.50@4.00; Menominee, $2.75@3.25; Pentwater, $2.75; White Lake, $2.75; Grand Haven, $2.50

"Saginaw exchanges give the following items: "The largest day's shipment ever made from the Saginaw River was made Saturday from Bay City. It went out in 34 vessels, and consisted of 7,000,000 ft of lumber, 156,000 staves, 70,000 ft of timber, 5,600 brls of salt, besides lath. The aggregate average valuation of the shipments was $139,923.

"Harris & Evans, of Lockport, N. Y., sold last week, on dock at Port Huron, 300,000 ft of uppers to D. Whitney, of Detroit, for $40 per m. The same firm also sold from Wright & Wetherell's mill, Saginaw City, to Burrows & Lane, of Tonawanda, 500 m ft, for $7, $14, and $35. The firm has about 5,000,000 ft to ship east.

"The lake freshet has proved unexpectedly effectual in bringing the logs out of the tributaries of the Tittabawassee, on most of which large amounts were left by the sudden subsidence of the freshet at the spring break-up * * * * On the Cedar, for instance, over 10,000,000 feet of logs have come out in the last freshet, and very little is left there. Other streams are in a similar state.

"Logs have been running down the Chippewa lively for the past few days, the recent rains have raised the waters and a new drive seemingly having been started.

"Our correspondent writes: Recent rains having raised the tributaries of the Muskegon, log-driving now goes forward successfully. On the Clam, where a large quantity of logs were hung up last season, the drive is well advanced, and it is now believed that all the logs on this stream will be got out this season.

"The Tittabawassee Boom Company have not rafted out any logs the past week on account of the high water, but have delivered to the mill a few that were rafted out last fall. Total number of pieces rafted out this season, about 50,000. The Company will commence rafting out again next Monday."

AT THE YARDS.

The demand for lumber continues active, and the market firm for all choice grades. Common lumber is steady at the given prices. The trade in hard wood is fair, and present prices are fully sustained. We quote:

First clear	$52.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick		45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00	@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00	@24.00
Common siding	20.00	@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	34.00	@36.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	37.00	@40.00
A stock boards	37.00	@40.00
B stock boards	28.00	@30.00
C stock boards	16.00	@20.00
Common boards	13.00	@15.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	13.00	@14.00
Fencing	13.00	@14.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	15.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	14.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	13.00	@15.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@20.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@25.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
Lath, on track	2.75	@ 3.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50	@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.12½	@ 3.37½
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@75.00; common, $40.00@50.00; cull, $30.00@35.00; flooring, $50.00@60.00.

Ash—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Hickory—Clear, $35.00@45.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@30.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00.

Cherry—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@30.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $35.00@40.00.

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED............May 21.

Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, 130 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr E. Ellinwood, White Lake, 160 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr R. Scoville, Muskegon, 38 pkgs fish, 110 m lumber.
Schr W. S. Crosthwaite, Bay City, 13,600 brls salt.
Schr Racine, Muskegon, 140 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, 145 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Herald, Muskegon, 145 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Prop Chas. Reitz, Manistee, 150 m lumber, 150 m lath.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 150 m pickets.
Barge C. O. D., Grand Haven, 300 m lumber.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, 1,100 m shingles, 107 tons pig iron, 308 pkgs fish.
Schr Pilot, Muskegon, 115 m lumber.
Prop Annie Laurie, Muskegon, 230 m lumber.
Schr Ithaca, Muskegon, 135 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon, 115 m lumber.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, 200 brls flour, and sundries.
Stmr City of Toledo, Ogdensburgh, 75 brls currants, 700 boxes raisins, 200 boxes lemons, and sundries.
Prop Colorado, Buffalo, 5 pkgs leaf tobacco, 3,800 brick.
Scow Champion, South Haven, 31 m lumber.
Scow J. A. Johnson, Saugatuck, 90 m lumber.
Schr Marengo, Buffalo, 800 tons coal.
Prop M. Groh, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr P. Hayden, Muskegon, 135 m lumber.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Presto, Grand Haven, 150 m lumber.
Barge Wyoming, Grand Haven, 160 m lumber.
Barge Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, 175 m lumber.
Schr Coral, Duck Lake, 107 m lumber, 21 m lath.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr Willie Lontil, Grand Haven, 140 m lumber.
Schr Maggie, Two Rivers, 4,500 posts.
Schr Wm. Smith, Ludwig's Pier, 45 m lumber.
Schr Lizzie Doak, Benton Harbor, 55 m lumber.
Stmr Milwaukee, Ogdensburgh, 501 pkgs starch, and sundries.
Schr Munsoon, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon, 175 m lumber.
Schr Arctic, Muskegon, 173 m lumber.
Schr E. B. Blake, Muskegon, 170 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Schr J. O. Moss, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Argo, Ahnapee, 3,884 railroad ties, 3,097 cedar posts.
Schr Maggie, White Lake, 160 m lumber.
Schr Harmony, Manistee, 275 m lumber, 175 m lath, 150 m pickets.

CLEARED............May 21.

Schr Clayton Belle, Oswego, 19,000 bu corn.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, 5,000 brls flour, 20 brls pork.
Prop Argyle, Montreal, 42 bales broom-corn.
Prop City of London, Collingwood, 1,414 bu corn.
Barge East Saginaw, Goderich, 11,568 bu corn.
Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, 41,560 bu wheat, 1,467 brls flour.
Prop Philadelphia, Buffalo, 27,100 bu wheat, 1,300 brls flour.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 21,600 bu corn, 300 brls flour.
Prop City of Toledo, Ogdensburgh, 11,040 bu corn.
Barge Oliver Cromwell, Port Huron, 21,060 bu corn.
Prop B. F. Wade, Port Huron, 23,275 bu corn.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, 1,062 pkgs sundries.
Schr A. S. Andrews, Port Colborne, 21,562 bu corn.
Schr Algerine, Buffalo, 19,225 bu corn.
Schr Nassau, Kingston, 22,659 bu corn.
Schr Harmony, Manistee, 10 tons nails.
Schr E. A. Nicholson, Buffalo, 48,164 bu corn.
Prop City of Boston, Ogdensburgh, 10,818 bu corn, 300 brls flour.

LAKE FREIGHTS

were dull at 5c for corn to Buffalo. Charters were: Boston via Ogdensburgh, prop City of Boston, corn at 26c; to New York, via Buffalo, prop Potomac for wheat; to Cleveland, schr Atmosphere, corn at 5c. Last evening the schrs G. H. Ward, Schuylkill, and Donaldson were taken for wheat from Milwaukee at 5½c; also a propeller not named at 7c for wheat. The schr W. S. Crosthwaite was taken in the afternoon for oats to Buffalo at 4½c.

THE NIGHT OFFICE.

Mr. Charles M. Judd (no relation to the Hon. N. B.) has recently been appointed Deputy Collector at the Custom-House night office, now situated in Room 3 Loomis Building, southwest corner South Water and Clark streets. Office hours 6:30 p. m. until 8 a. m. Sunday office open until 9 a. m. and from 2 to 4 p. m.

PASSED THE WELLAND CANAL ON THE 19TH.

UP—Props Granite State, Georgian, Nashua; scow New Dominion; schr W. L. Johnston; barge Argo; schrs Bermuda, W. T. Greenwood, Australia, Marysburg, Fellowcraft, Henry Rooney, Agnes Hope; canal boats W. G. Laphal, Geo. Arnold, A. K. Clark, H. Norton, Maize.

DOWN—Schr River Side, Chicago to Oswego, wheat; schr H. P. Lock, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; prop Cleveland, Milwaukee to Ogdensburgh, general cargo; schr Monticello, Chicago to Kingston, wheat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The new Milwaukee schooner, Marengo, came in this morning, from Buffalo, with coal. This is her first visit to this port. She is sailed by Capt. C. Carr, and is capable of carrying about 45,000 bushels of corn.

—The propeller Cuyahoga was at Houghton on Monday.

—John Canfield, of Manistee, offers to raise the schooner W. G. Grant and bring her into that port for $3,500.

—A collision occurred on Sunday, the 18th inst., off Presque Isle, on Lake Huron. The vessels in tow were the schooners Sasco, Montcalm, Hippogriffe, C. G. Mixer, and Arcturus, in charge of the tug Frank Moffatt. The tug Kate Moffatt was approaching the tow, head on from the shore, and when near her engine stopped on the centre, and passed between the two head vessels, the Sasco and Montcalm, and narrowly escaped sinking the latter, carrying away her jibboom, headrail, the head gear of the Montcalm, and the timber heads aft of the Sasco. The tow has arrived down, and the Montcalm is at the Detroit dry dock. The Sasco was not detained.

—The new fog bell at Nine Mile Point is said to be of great service in safely defining the course of craft, says a Kingston paper.

—The prop Arizona left Detroit Sunday evening for Buffalo, unaided. She will be thoroughly repaired at the latter point.

—The stmr Silver Spray has been sold, and will in future ply between Toronto and Niagara.

—The stmr Seneca, which early this spring snagged and sunk in Bear Creek, has been got up and towed to Windsor. Her entire upper works are gone, but otherwise she has probably sustained no serious damage.

—The B. B. Buckhout, launched a few days since, is a staunch, well-built, and tidy craft, of as neat a model as any that sails the lakes. The cost is in the neighborhood of $22,000, and she will run during the season in the lumber trade. Her carrying capacity is about 400,000 feet. She measures 168 feet in length, 38 feet in breadth, 10 feet in depth, and registers 351.76 tons. She was built by W. S. Campbell for himself.—*Saginaw Courier*, 17th.

—The iron steam-tug E. B. Ward, Jr., which has gone to Lake Superior on a wrecking expedition, is said to be the most complete, substantial, and powerful boat ever built in our inland waters. She was built by Kirby Brothers, at Wyandotte. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 136 feet, 145 feet over all; beam, 25 feet; depth of hold, 12½ feet average; height between decks, 7 feet; displacement at 10 feet draft, 800 tons, custom-house measurement, 464.48 tons. Rules A 1 for fifteen years.

—Col. Wilson decided, with the approval of the Engineer Department, to do the harbor work himself under the new appropriation for Oswego. He has already ordered about 70,000 lbs. of iron, 1,200,000 feet b. m. of hemlock, 130,000 feet b. m. of pine timber from Canada, and is negotiating for stone. He will commence work about July 1, with a large force.—*Oswego Times.*

—On the south end of Beaver Island a lighthouse is established, with brick buildings attached, which serves as a guide through the passage between the Beaver and North Fox Islands. This channel is 9¾ miles wide. The Grand Traverse light bears S. ¼ E., distant 25 miles. The South Fox Island light bears S. W. ⅞ S., distant 19 miles. Pilot Island light W. ⅞ S. W. ⅞ W., distant 69 miles. Rock Island light W. by S., distant 63 miles. On the north point of the entrance to the harbor a lighthouse is located, which serves as a guide to anchorage to Beaver harbor. Skillagalee light bears E. by S. ¼ S., distant 17 miles. This course would pass seven-eighths of a mile south of Hog Island reef. Hog Island reef E. ¾ S., distant 7½ miles. The entrance to Little Traverse Bay S. E., distant 31 miles.—*Detroit Tribune.*

—The Saginaw *Enterprise* gives the following concerning ship-building at that port: The schooner which is being built by Capt. C. Wheeler for Messrs. Tolfree & Simpson will be ready to go off the stocks about the 1st of August. It is designed to make her a first-class vessel in every respect, and she will have a capacity for carrying about 530 m feet of lumber. Capt. John Stewart is having a boat built, which will be out in about three weeks. She is designed for a passenger boat, to ply between this port and points along up the shore. The timber is on the ground for a tug to be built for James White, to be out the 1st of August. Messrs. Kelderhouse & Crosthwaite are getting up another fine three-masted scooner, which will, in about three weeks, it is thought, be ready to launch. She is to be sailed by Capt. McMillen. Another schooner, a canal vessel, is under way, owned and building by Mr. Ellinwood. She is designed for the Oswego and lower lake trade. The contract requires that she be finished by the 1st of June, and it will probably not be long after that before she is off and ready for business.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Will sail from New York as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON....Thursday, May 22, 3 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, May 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.........Thursday, May 29, 8 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON...........Saturday, May 31, [illegible]
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

Cabin Passage, $85 and $100 Gold.

Steerage, to British Ports............$30.00 Currency.
Steerage, to German Ports.............35.00 Currency.
Steerage, to Bremen or Scandinavian Ports.............38.00 Currency.

SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.

FRANCIS C. BROWN, General Western Agent,
86 South Market-st., Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Steam Between New York, Boston, and Liverpool.

Calabria	May 24	Java	May 28
Parthia	May 31	Cuba	June 4
Samaria	June 7	Scotia	June 11

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.

Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.
P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent,
N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

NATIONAL LINE.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

Cabin Passage $80, $90, and $100 Currency.

Excursion Tickets at favorable rates. Intending passengers should make early application for berths.

STEERAGE, $29.00 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, $31.00 currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER, Gen'l Western Agent,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $28. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons..........Wednesday, May 7.
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons..........Wednesday, June 4.
VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons..........Wednesday, [illegible]
Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.

Steerage office, 45 Broadway, N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

JULES SCHWARZ has associated himself with Chas. Rixon, under the firm name of Rixon & Schwarz, in the Hardware Business, at 333 Milwaukee-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON EGAN-AV., CORNER Stewart.
25 feet on Langley., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts.
50x166, corner of Forty-eighth-st. and Kenwood-court.
150 feet on Kenwood-court, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-sts., within one block of Kenwood Station.
40x166, Kimbark-av., between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts.
50x166, on Indiana-av., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts.
3 lots on Western-av., near Laughton-st.
4 lots on Laughton and Marvin-sts., near Western-av.
15 lots on Second and Erie-sts., between Reuben and Noble.
25x170 on Michigan-av., with first-class house.
25x110, with 2-story frame house, on Fourth-av., between Harrison and Polk-sts.
15 lots on Egan-av., corner Stewart.
25x124 on Indiana-av., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts.
WING & FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st. Room 4.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Sumner, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 873 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 128 LASALLE-st.:
Adams-st., 25x125 ft. east of Paulina, $4,500.
Indiana-av., 300x162 ft. corner Fiftieth-st.
Burnside-st., 25 ft. house and lot, cheap.
Halsted-st., 25 ft. east front, near Sophia.
Division-st., near Larrabee, 25 ft., $2,500.
Five acres at Cornell, corner Cottage Grove-av. and Seventy-fifth-st., with good house, cheap.
Forty acres in Sec. 1, T. 37, R. 13 E., W. 1/2.
Five acres in Sec. 14, 37, 13, well fenced.
Five acres at Lawndale, on Twenty-second-st.
100 ft at Norwood Park, best location.

FOR SALE—LAKE-ST.—40 FEET FRONT ON WEST Lake-st., between Western-av. and Oakley-st., south front. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON STATE-ST., NEAR THIRTY-seventh; $90 per foot, worth $100. 100 ft on the South Boulevard, only $3,000 cash (double front). House and lot on Evans-av.; only $500 down, and balance on long time. One on Burnside for $1,600; one for $2,900, and one for $2,200. PETER SHIMP, 1774 State-st., corner Thirty-ninth.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF STORY FRAME cottage, including lot on Thirty-second-st., just east of Wallace. Small payment down; balance in monthly payments; 5 years time. Water on premises and convenient to cars. Apply to FRED. P. FISHER, 146 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST LOTS ON West Side, fronting on Division, Leavitt, and Schober-sts., near Wicker Park. Good neighborhood; lots 124 feet deep, with sidewalks and city water. Price, $600, $700, and $1,000. Terms, one-third cash. Warrantee deeds and abstracts of title. A reduction on first cash payment if required, to those who build this spring. Inquire of F. ARNOLD & CO., Greenebaum's Bank, No. 76 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—BY JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.:
Harrison-st., $600, easy terms.
Congress-st., $500, easy terms.
Fourth-st., $1,000, monthly payments.
Diller-st., $900, monthly payments.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, LOTS ON WESTERN-av., Polk and Taylor-sts., and Campbell-av.; parties wishing to build, no money required down. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or 126 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—250 FEET OF RESIDENCE PROPERTY (four corners) near Lincoln Park, south front, shade trees, &c., at $50 per foot. MORTON CULVER, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—NEW BASEMENT COTTAGE (OWN your own house and save rent), monthly payments, 6 per cent. Call soon. GARLICK, 84 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OCTAGON-FRONT BRICK residence, 3 stories and basement, 10 rooms, lot 29 feet front; excellent location; West Side; $9,500. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE LOT, for either manufacturing or residence purposes, on Huron-st., between Market and Sedgwick, 117½ feet by 180 to alley, subject to mortgage; would exchange for house and lot of 25 feet front, unincumbered, and pay difference in value, if any. For particulars apply to EDWARD N. BEMENT, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OFFERED FOR A FEW DAYS AT much below the market value;
72 ft northwest corner Prairie-av. and Thirty-fourth-st.
48 ft South Park-av., south and near Twenty-ninth-st.
50 ft Calumet-av., south and near Twenty-third-st.
100 ft Indiana-av., south and near Twenty-ninth-st.
G. A. LELAND, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—2 LOTS SLAUGHTERED FOR CASH—Lots on Hamilton-av., near Adams-st., only $2,600 for both; you certainly will lose them; decide to-day. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 134 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW FOR CASH, A DESIRABLE residence on Prairie-av., large house, barn and lot 50x170; price $20,000. MRS. B. M. RANSFORD, 187 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—TWO-STORY AND basement octagon stone-front house, 10 rooms, on Indiana-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FORTY ACRES IN HYDE PARK, near South Chicago. A great bargain for some one. J. M. CUTLER, Room 13 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—ON SATURDAY NEXT, ON THE PREMISES, buildings Nos. 272 and 274 North Clark-st.; will be sold under chattel mortgage, in favor of James W. Madden. B. B. WARDEN, Agent for mortgage.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—NEW HOUSES ON JACKSON and Adams-sts., east of California-av. Inquire 1081 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A DESIRABLE LOT on Michigan-av., north of Jackson-st., 40x180; this property will be sold very reasonable, and there is money in it, as the Exposition Building will come directly in front of it. E. N. BEMENT, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE BASEMENT COTTAGE HOUSE, 12 rooms, on Butterfield-st., near Thirty-first; $3,750. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—A 12-ROOM HOUSE, JUST FINISHED, on Washington-av., 4 blocks from Union Park; only $1,500; a bargain. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER JACKSON AND LINCOLN-sts., lot 50x125; also on Washington-st., near Paulina, $4,125. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—$2,200, WHO TAKES THEM—2 FINE lots, cottage, fence, etc., 788 Fourth-st., near Oakley; decide to-day; easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 134 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NORTHEAST CORNER Thirty-seventh-st. 198 feet, to be sold together at $100 per foot. Also, one lot on Fremont-st., near Centre, for $1,250. MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Otis Block, Room 10.

FOR SALE—148 CALUMET-AV., 2-STORY AND basement brick house and lot. DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—54x80 FEET ON THE SOUTHWEST corner of Calhoun-place and Franklin-st.; can be bought cheap, on favorable terms. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.:
24x125, Harrison, near Oakley, $1,400.
2 lots, Southwestern-av., near Robey-st., $75 per foot; paving assessment paid.
10 lots, Flournoy-st., east of Leavitt, $1,150.
125 feet and good house, Adams, near Campbell-av., $12,000.
30 lots at Wicker Park.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS UPON STATE, ARnold, Halsted, Buddan, Emerald, Dashiell, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-seventh-sts.; also, upon Wentworth, Archer, and Egan-avs.; long time; interest 6 per cent. HENRY W. CHIPMAN, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. J. ARNOLD, 99 EAST MADISON-st.: Lot on Harrison-st., near Robey, 25x125; 50 feet on each of the avenues, Indiana, Prairie, and Calumet, near Fifty-seventh-st.

FOR SALE—WE DO NOT BELIEVE THERE IS ANother spot in Chicago or vicinity that offers such rare inducements to purchasers of lots as the locality just outside of the fire limits, south from Madison-st. and west of Leavitt; there we have lots fronting on Western-av., Oakley, Idaho, and Flournoy-sts., some that we can sell for $900, only $100 down; see the class of houses going up there; see the class of people settling there, and then see the plats of lots at our office. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 147 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE 2-STORY HOUSE AND LOT on Buddan-st., near Twenty-eighth; only $3,000; easy terms. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—46½ FT. NORTHWEST CORNER OF Indiana-av. and Forty-ninth-st., cheap.
Five or ten acres southeast corner of Stony Island-av. and Seventy-first-st., very cheap.
NELSON THOMASSON, Room 5, Honore Block.

FOR SALE—$2,250 WILL BUY GOOD NEW 1½-story house and 30-foot front lot, west of Union Park; only $200 down, balance monthly. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—187 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON SHERman-st., between Harrison and Polk; easy terms. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE 148 Ellis-av., with large lot. Purchaser can have possession at once. ISAAC R. HITT & BRO.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES ON WEST SIDE, NEAR street cars, newly built; large lots. Cheap, and on easy terms. CUSHING & BILLINGS, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$2,300 TO-DAY, ALL CAN'T HAVE IT, new brick cottage and lot, Butterfield-st., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth; very easy terms; possession at once. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 134 South Clark.

FOR SALE—$450—WE HAVE A FEW MORE OF those high and dry lots located inside of the old city limits, accessible by street cars and omnibus line, which we offer on easy terms. Title perfect. Call and let us take you to see them. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 6, and 287 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON TWENTY-eighth-st., near Wallace, on monthly payments, at a bargain. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON NORTHWEST CORNER OF Michigan-av. and Madison-st., 24x178 feet. Lot on northwest corner of Van Buren-st. and Fourth-av., 100x150 ft. Lot on Sherman-st., north of Polk, 110x106 ft. Title indisputable. Apply for terms at 795 Wabash-av. between the hours of 10 a. m. and 1 p. m.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE WITH FINISHED BASEment, 806 Thirty-third-st.; 7 good rooms. This is a bargain. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—ON ADAMS-ST., NEAR WOOD, SIX new brick houses, swell fronts, 2-story and basement; everything complete, $13,500 and $16,500 on easy terms. Inquire there, or at 28 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY—133x333 feet on Twenty-second-st., northwest corner of Allport-st. Also other pieces. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—75 FEET ON INDIana-av., near Forty-seventh-st. GEO. A. EMERY, 164 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY GREAT BARGAIN, 100 feet on Michigan-av., near Forty-fifth-st. GEO. A. EMERY, 164 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—COTtages on Dayton-st., near Webster-av. Inquire on premises of SCOTT & GAGE.

FOR SALE—NICE GROVE LOTS NEAR HORSE-cars, for $25 down, and $20 per month, without interest; not required to build, and only a few left. GEO. H. HESS, 140 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NICE FRAME HOUSE AND LARGE grove, lot 127 Stanton-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., very cheap. GEO. H. HESS, 227 Egan-av. and 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR TWELFTH-ST.—two-story and basement frame-house, lot 25x180; will be sold for what the lot is worth, if taken at once. J. HENRY WEIL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—A FEW LOTS LEFT ON LINCOLN-av. at $25 per foot. MORTON CULVER, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY OSBORN & SKILLMAN, 128 SOUTH Clark-st., cheap lots:
Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth-sts., between Fort Wayne track and Wallace-st.
Twelfth-st., near Ashland-av.
Sampson-st., near Loomis; a bargain.
Harrison-st., near Hoyne.
Southwestern-av.; a chance to secure something fine.
Hamilton-av., lots for $1,300.
NORTH SIDE.
Lots on Hurlbut, Orchard, Burling, Lincoln-av., and a large number in Sheffield's Addition.
You can obtain bargains in many of the above by calling soon.

FOR SALE—1½-STORY COTTAGE AND LOT, CONvenient to Madison-st. cars, $3,800; cottage and lot, Butterfield-st., near Egan-av., $3,000. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT FOR sale at 292 South Jefferson-st., at a bargain, if sold within one week. Call on the owner, D. C. GEARY, 74 West Madison-st. House vacant.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV.—TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick octagon front house, modern improvements, brick barn, on Park-av., near Lincoln-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS ON THE Milwaukee Railway, six miles distant, and twenty minutes' ride, in Clybourn's Addition to Ravenswood. These lots are laid out 50x132 feet on 80 feet streets, and will be sold upon easy terms, at from $500 to $700 per lot. The facilities for access to and from the city—the desirability of the land—it being high and thoroughly drained—the proximity to first-class improvements, churches, schools, and society, commend this property as the best at the price now in the market.
Comparison challenged! The attention of the industrious—the thrifty—the cautious—is called to these lots as sites for homesteads or investments.
Call, for a printed abstract and plat, upon
ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BY LEVI WING & CO., 96 Dearborn-st.:
5 acres at Washington Heights.
100 feet on Noble-av.
100 feet in Ravenswood, original town.
Will take brick in exchange for any of above.
2-story brick house, Thirty-first-st., near Wabash-av.
Large brick house, Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st.
Two-story frame house, 179 Walnut-st.
50 feet Langley-av., near Forty-second-st., grove lot.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, MORGAN Park Addition—Lots 50x125; only $200, ¼ cash; on easy terms. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT A GREAT BARGAIN—Just outside of city limits, very near Central Park, on West Madison-st. Very choice for subdivision. Apply at once to ALFRED L. SEWELL & CO., Real Estate Dealer, 139 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—182 choice building lots near the depot. Price, $250 each, payable one-fourth cash and balance at the end of 3 years, with the privilege of paying any time before maturity in sums of $10 per lot. Will not sell less than 4 lots at a time, but will make the deed to two or more persons jointly. Accessible by six dummy trains each way daily on Rock Island Railroad. Title guaranteed perfect. Abstract furnished each purchaser. Chicago real estate is the best savings bank in which anyone can place their earnings. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—5½ ACRES NEAR DOUGLAS PARK and Douglas Park boulevard, subdivided into 46 lots. One of the choicest pieces of acre property in the city. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FOR THE NEXT 15 DAYS, WE WILL sell acres at North Evanston at the exceeding low price of $600 an acre; 1, 5, or 10 acres to suit; 28 acres offered at a bargain. Call on E. C. EGGLESTON, 147 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW 5-ROOM COTTAGES at Park Grove, for $1,600 each; terms $25 per month. RHODES & CLARKE, 151 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CHEAP LOTS AT BRIGHTon; also at Kenwood and Ravenswood; 100 feet near car works, very cheap; several acre tracts in suburbs at low figures this month. S. DELAMATER, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST., first-class residence in Winnetka; modern improvements, and one acre of ground, at a bargain.

FOR SALE—$850 WILL BUY A 4-ROOM HOUSE AND a ½ acre of land near depot in a pleasant village of 1,500 inhabitants, 60 minutes' ride from Chicago. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Desplaines, one block from depot, $10 down, and $5 a month until paid. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—3 ACRES AT LAWNDALE, ALSO acre property in Sec. 15, 38, 13. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—10 ACRES EAST of Central Park. Will subdivide and pay 50 per cent. AVERY, MILLER & RIGDON, 143 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—LOOK HERE, CAPITALISTS, IF YOU want to make 50 per cent on $12,000 in a few months, call on W. P. JONES, Sr., 202 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF SUPERIOR LOTS IN Ravenswood. W. P. JONES, 202 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, 20 ACRES, THAT will pay 100 per cent to subdivide this season. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—WE ARE PREpared to furnish money and build to order 30, 40, or 50 houses upon our lands, in the most improved part of this growing suburb; 56 daily passenger trains; commutation, $45 per year. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, CHOICE GROVE property on Wabash, Michigan, and Indiana-avs., near South Park, and only 20 minutes by steam cars. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WE OFFER FOR A FEW DAYS LOTS or blocks in our new subdivision, at acre prices. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—I WILL OFFER, AT A BARGAIN, 15 houses and cottages of from 5 to 10 rooms, in Evanston, North Evanston, and Glencoe, at lower figures than any party can sell for who does not deal exclusively in his own property; you that want houses come direct to me and save the commission; one-fifth down and balance in monthly or yearly payments will buy a home; lots in any of the places named at wholesale prices; lumber furnished those who will build; none need apply who have not a little money. C. E. BROWNE, Grover's Block, Evanston, or 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Real Estate Dealers and Brokers, 142 LaSalle-st.:
10, 20, or 40 acres on C., B., & Q. Railroad, adjoining Clyde; will pay largely to subdivide; only two miles from city limits.
160 acres S. W. ¼ Sec. 15, 38, 13, corner Hyman and Junction-avs.
80 acres corner Junction-av. and Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS residences, containing 10 and 12 rooms, all modern improvements; large or small lot; all kinds of fruit and shrubbery; large asparagus beds. Cheap and on easy terms. W. LELAND, residence Hinsdale; leave every day on the 1:45 p. m. train for home. Office, 205 Seventeenth-st. On Change from 12 to 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—5-ACRE LOTS, SUBDIVISION OF 500 acres, well improved, good, dry prairie land, adjoining Hobart, on Fort Wayne Railroad, 32 miles from Chicago; $85 per acre; 1, 2, and 3 years; 3 room cottage, $150 cash. J. EARLE, owner; office days, Friday and Monday, Room 3, basement, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ADJACENT TO NEW CARshops of C. & N. W. R. R., and within two blocks of depot, on favorable terms. A. C. ODELL, 128 Dearborn-st., Room 10, first floor.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD—A DESIRABLE dwelling house of 8 rooms, good brick cellar, furnace, hard and soft water. Lot 144x132 ft, ornamented with fruit and shade trees. Apply to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 160 ACRES, WITH IMprovements, at Delevan, Tazewell County, Ill. The land is of the best quality. Terms of sale very easy. Apply to PECKHAM & BROWN, Reaper Block, Room 42, corner of Clark and Washington-sts.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—PROPERTY FOR MANUFACTURING purposes between Fifty-first and Fifty-eighth-sts., just west of Rock Island Railroad, for a customer. H. F. ELDRED & CO., 155 Monroe-st.

WANTED—HOUSE IN GOOD LOCALITY, SOUTH or West Chicago, 10 to 12 rooms, at once. SHANNON & TRIPPE, Reaper Block, basement.

WANTED—ACRES! ACRES! ACRES!—WE HAVE constant inquires for acre property; can make quick sales at good prices. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED—LOTS! LOTS! LOTS! ON WEST WASHington-st., Park-av., Warren-av., and Adams-st., South State-st., Prairie, and Indiana-avs., North Dearborn and LaSalle-sts. We have customers for lots on the above and neighboring streets. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED—LOTS ON THE NORTH AND WEST Sides. We have many applications, and want them in all localities, to meet the wants of customers. OSBORN & SKILLMAN.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY fine residence in Janesville, Wis.; will pay some cash. Address 298 Blue Island-av.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR LOTS—A NEW 9-ROOM house and lot, good location, West Division, near Ashland-av. and VanBuren-st. cars; immediate possession. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR BUILDING LOTS—A NEW brick residence; location and finish first-class. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY. The most desirable 100 acre farm in Onondaga County, N. Y., two miles from Syracuse. Inquire of the owner. Room 16 Bryan Block. C. J. ADAMS.

TO EXCHANGE—EVANSTON—A FINE CORNER, 75x180, four blocks from depot, on the ridge, and near the fine residences of J. H. Kedzie and H. B. Hurd—wish to exchange this or South Evanston lots for lumber. OSBORN & SKILLMAN, 128 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD HOUSE AND LOT ON West Side, for lots at Englewood or Hyde Park. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, Rooms 16 and 17, 133 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT BRICK HOUSE, West Side, for North Side lots. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY OR SUBURBAN PROPerty—4 farms in Wisconsin; 320 acres in Iowa; 1 farm and other city property in Michigan; brick house on West Adams-st. For bargains apply to W. MORRILL, Room 6, 127 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$50,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS suburban real estate, for good farms in Illinois. R. KENNEDY, Real Estate Broker, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

TO EXCHANGE—AT MAYWOOD, FIVE LOTS, 132 feet, east front, by about 148 deep, very cheap, for some cash, and piano or organ, two-seat buggy, carriage, groceries, or dry goods; must be sold; opportunity for a cheap home. Will give the purchaser a permit to build a new kind of house, better than brick, cost less than frame. COLORADO, Kuhns' European Hotel.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND ACRE GARDEN 98 miles from Chicago, for printing office or other property. Address PRINTING, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STOCK OF MERCHANDISE amounting to $10,000 or $15,000, for good real estate. R. KENNEDY, Real Estate Broker, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

WANTED—TO TRADE FOR A STOCK OF DRY goods, notions, clothing, furnishing goods, boots and shoes, and furniture, 3 farms in Mason County, Ill., all under a good state of cultivation, near market and railroad—one farm of 115 acres, one of 244 acres, and one of 335 acres. Also a fine new dwelling house and 2 lots in the City of Peoria, Ill., with all modern improvements. The titles are perfect. All worth $50,000 cash. Will trade part or all. Address Box 1443, Peoria, Ill.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES OBTAINED FOR CAUSES. ALL LAW business attended to. Room 2, 347 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY IN THE BEST LOcation on Madison-st. for sale, rent low and doing a fair business. Address D 90, Tribune office.

A RETAIL GROCERY, DOING A BUSINESS LAST year with a net profit of about $6,000, for sale, on account of ill health. Address F 76, Tribune office.

A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS sample-room of well-established reputation, for cash, the owner withdrawing from business on account of ill-health. Address by mail, Room 22 Metropolitan Block. MR. E. VON HAREN.

A SPLENDID OPENING FOR A BATH-ROOM or trunk business. Apply to Pekin Tea Company, 376 State-st.

A LARGE BILLIARD HALL, AT A BARGAIN, for sale—(Very well adapted for a concert saloon), together with a fine fitted up saloon in the best business location on West Madison-st.; this business can be bought also without billiards and stock. For particulars, inquire of B. J. NOCKIN, 76 South Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD. PARTNERS PROcured. Really good openings on hand for men with $500 to $10,000. Worth investigating. J. E. KIMBALL, 126 Dearborn-st.

CLOTHING STORE FIXTURES, TABLES, SHOW case, &c., for sale cheap. Call at 163 West Madison-st.

CONFECTIONERY AND NEWS DEPOT, 293 WEST Lake-st., for sale; cause of sale, sickness.

DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE FOR SALE; good situation; no concurrence. Good chance for a man with little capital. V 30, Tribune office.

GROCERY STOCK ($250) FOR SALE; STORE TO rent. Good opening for man with small capital, in a rapidly growing suburb. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

GOOD GROCERY, DRUG, TEA, AND BOOT AND shoe stores for sale. Also, restaurants, billiard rooms, &c. Good openings. J. E. KIMBALL, 126 Dearborn-st.

ONE OF THE BEST CORNER GROCERIES ON West Madison-st. for sale; about $3,300 will make the trade; custom first-class; other business. Address Z 20, Tribune office.

TO A COMPETENT PERSON, WHO WILL TAKE charge of a large business, and has $2,500 to invest, I will give good security for the money and pay a salary of $2,500 a year. Address C 98, Tribune office.

THE SOAP MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT formerly known as "The Lakeside Chemical Works," for sale. Complete in all its appointments. A rare chance for those wishing to engage in the soap-making business, on a moderate or extensive scale. Apply to or address C. A. McINTYRE, 634 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—WE ARE OFFERING THE BEST BUSiness chance (for a few days) ever offered in Chicago; small capital. STONE & SKINNER, 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

$1,000 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A well-established cash business, paying half that amount monthly. 127 South Clark-st., Room 38.

$4,000 TO $6,000—ON ACCOUNT OF ILL health, the owner offers for sale, for cash, his 2-story frame house, in splendid location, on a favorably leased lot, together with fixtures and stock of stationery, fancy goods, cigars and tobacco. Everything in A No. 1 order. Business cash and profitable. 359 West Madison-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GOOD EXPRESS HORSE FOR SALE CHEAP—Call before 8 o'clock a. m. or after 5 o'clock p. m., at 46 Warren-av.

AS WE HAVE HORSES THAT MUST BE SOLD to-day, would advise buyers to pitch in. That splendid pair of mules was not sold yesterday, and the owner has weakened, and must sell to day; have room and sale for 50 good roadsters, and any amount of delivery and express horses. Sales stables 261 and 263 State-st. BRADLEY & WILLS.

A LARGE VARIETY OF ROCKAWAYS, BArouches, jump-seats, slide-seats, and buggies; low prices. 27 and 29 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID HORSE AND FAMILY carriage; horse 6 years old, sound and kind; carriage one seat or two; will be sold cheap; no use for him. Inquire at No. 89 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A BARGAIN—3 BROWN horses, 1,200 to 1,300 weight. Also 2 lumber wagons, and 1 double set harness. Apply at 81 East Whitney-st., near Pine, North Side.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY STYLISH FAST stepping road horses; also a matched pair of dapple grays, can be seen at No. 77 Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF TROTTERS FROM THE country, can show 3 minutes together; sound and kind, at NEWTON'S new stable, rear of Sherman House.

FOR SALE—A FAST BUGGY HORSE, GENTLE, suitable for a lady; price $150, to be seen at 638 West Washington-st., before 9 a. m., and after 6 p. m.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HORSE AND CARRIAGE—cheap for cash; warranted in every respect. Also a good business buggy. Inquire at 10 and 12 West Randolph-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock a. m., or address D 87, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THREE RIDING HORSES, SUITABLE for the mail delivery service; also several drivers. Victoria-av., rear of 557 State-st. KENDALL & NORTON.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH CARRIAGE HORSE. INquire at 57 West Lake-st. W. F OLIN.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—2 TOP AND 2 OPEN buggies, and 3 cheap business horses. OSCAR FIELD, 42 and 44 Congress-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DRIVING, WORK, AND express horses, at a great bargain. Also top buggy, single and double harness. 70 West Monroe-st.

I HAVE FOR SALE LIGHT AND HEAVY EXPRESS and delivery wagons of all kinds; also two second-hand buggies, at No. 261 South Canal-st.

J. B. BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., has for sale, or exchange, new and second-hand open and top-buggies, business and express wagons, a few good light and heavy horses, single and double harness, one clarence, landau, and close carriages.

WANTED—FOUR PAIR HORSES, ONE 4-HORSE platform spring, one covered passenger, carry eight people, suitable for side-show business. Inquire at 120 West Madison-st., Wild Men Borneo Show. D. K. PRESCOTT.

WANTED—A BASKET PONY PHAETON, IN good order, cheap for cash. Address G. A. SHUFELDT, JR., 163 Washington-st., Room 36.

WANTED—A GOOD BUGGY HORSE, SOUND, good stepper, weighing 950 to 1,100 pounds; cheap for cash. Apply to JAS. W. ELLSWORTH, 1 West Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. SHOLZ, MANUFACTURER OF RAG-CARPETS, corner Mohawk and Menominee-sts. Custom work promptly attended to. Carpets for sale.

CASH PAID FOR WATCHES, JEWELRY, OLD gold, silver, firearms, and all goods of value, at the Exchange Loan Office, 208 East Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 864 State-st.

INVENTORS, CALL AT STONER'S INVENTORS' Bureau. D. STONER & CO., Patent Solicitors and Negotiators, 125 South Clark-st.; want to exchange a manufacturing business for a patent right or real estate.

MRS. RANDAZZO, LATE OF ALBANY, N. Y., begs leave to inform the ladies of Chicago that she is prepared to color ladies' faded switches (by an entirely new process) any shade, from a light brown to a deep black. Warranted not to fade sooner than the natural color. Depot, 131 Twenty-second-st., up-stairs.

SOLDIERS, CALL AT 71 SOUTH CANAL-ST., AND apply for your bounties, pensions, and other war claims. J. F. ROSE.

TROY LAUNDRY, 73 SOUTH LINCOLN-ST., NEAR Madison. Family washing made a specialty. Work called for and delivered free of charge. G. WILLSEY, Proprietor.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS—I WILL REceive proposals at the office of Brown & Horton, 150 Dearborn-st., for the erection of two brick dwellings in South Division, the fronts to be of either stone or brick. Desire estimates for both stone and brick fronts. Plans and specifications to be seen at my office. I reserve the right to reject any or all bids received. P. A. BROWN.

WANTED—VEGETABLE-STAND, WITH FOUNtain attachment; must be cheap. J. A. LAHR, 738 West Madison-st.

WANTED—ABOUT TWENTY FEET OF RAILING for an office. Also, a good safe, at a bargain. Address Z 91, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—$3,200 ADJUSTED CLAIM AGAINST the Lamar Insurance Company. Address Z 92, Tribune office.

LOANS IN SUMS OF $500 TO $1,000, 6 to 12 months, and $5,000 for 90 days, on real estate mortgages bought; also loans on collaterals, or houses on leasehold. Diamonds wanted. OTTAWAY, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD SECURITIES. PURchase-money mortgages bought and sold. LEVI WING & CO., 96 Dearborn-st.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN office; late Jacobs & Co., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables. 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN LARGE SUMS ON FIRST-class improved or unimproved Chicago real estate; purchase money mortgages wanted. J. D. HARVEY, Real Estate and Loans, 174 LaSalle-st.

TO LOAN—$100 ON SMALL PRINTING OFFICE, or will buy or exchange for one, if cheap enough. Address PRINTING, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—I HAVE MONEY TO LOAN UPON real estate security in sums of not less than $10,000. DAVID FALES, 44 Portland Block.

WE HAVE FUNDS ON HAND TO LOAN ON REAL estate. We buy and sell real estate, commercial paper, bonds, stocks, local securities, and do a general financial business. J. McCORD & CO., 109 Dearborn-st.

$8,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS REAL ESTATE security for three or five years, at 10 per cent interest. BRYAN LATHROP, 12 Exchange Building.

$20,000 TO LOAN ON INSIDE REAL ESTATE in sums from $3,000 to $10,000, by D. C. & T. J. NICHOLS, No. 181 Clark-st., corner Monroe, Rooms 8 and 9.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—100 GOOD CANVASSERS IMmediately to sell new and staple goods at retail and wholesale. Particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 177 East Madison-st., Room 10, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO BOOK AGENTS—NOW ready, new and additional inducements. New way of running subscription books. Agents selling thousands. More agents, male and female, wanted. Address Union Publishing Company, 335 Wabash-av., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTton-Hole Cutter and Needle-Threading Thimble. Agents clear $20 per day. 90 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—MONEY TO BE MADE, AND canvassers wanted to help make it; $10 a day clear. A. M. RICHARDSON, 146 Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD PAY. HEWITT fluting, polishing, and band iron combined. Patented 1873. Flutes any length. 179 East Madison-st., Room 15.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL "DARWIN'S" Ague-Cure. From $5 to $20 per day can be made on a capital of $10. Address Z 17, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED—SILVER WATCH FREE. We offer men and women the best chance in the city for making money on small cash capital. Samples free. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—DOCK LOT 150 FEET ON RIVER, just north of Twenty-second-st. bridge, and now occupied by Daniel Bogle as a coal-yard. Apply in basement, northeast corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN GOOD LOCATIONS, cheap to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE-front residence, 11 rooms, 1026 Wabash-av. Inquire of FERD. W. PECK, Room 8, Nixon's Building.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED MARBLE front residence on Michigan-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts., from June 1 to Nov. 1. Apply to A. J. AVERELL, 180 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES, 2-STORY FRAME, NOS. 28 and 30 on Thirty-seventh-st., near Ellis-av.; good repair; 10 rooms; choice neighborhood; reasonable rent. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW 6-ROOM HOUSE, CLOSETS, HALL, water, &c., good neighborhood, $25. C. W. DEAN, 133 South Clark-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE, SOUTHWEST CORner Paulina and Tyler-sts., at $40 per month, to one family only. By OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., Nixon's Building, Room 26.

TO RENT—A BRICK HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, HOT and cold bath, 128 Throop-st., $60 per month. Inquire at 130 Throop-st., in forenoon.

TO RENT—NICE 10-ROOM HOUSE, WITH LARGE corner lot, fruit, shrubbery, and shade trees; corner Warren-av. and Oakley-st. S. DELAMATER, 85 Washington-st., basement.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE 477 HUBBARD-ST., with 8 rooms and large grounds; rent, $35. W. WALLER, 326 State-st.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, corner of Adams-st. and Seeley-av., to a good party cheap. F. M. GRAY, Room 6, 127 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 18 UNION PARK-PLACE. WM. M. WHITNEY & CO., 148 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—8 ELEGANT NEW BRICK HOUSES, all modern improvements, 14 rooms, lake view; corner Indiana-av. and Twelfth-st.; to rent at $1,000, or for sale at a bargain. Call on owner at houses. S. WHITTIER.

TO RENT—NO. 181 ELLIS-AV.—3-STORY AND basement stone-front; water and gas; bath-room, and very near horse and steam-cars. Three good houses at Hyde Park, near steam-cars. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 498 WEST MADISON-ST., CORner Lincoln; has 8 rooms, closets, pantry, and bath-room; all rooms lead to hall; well arranged; references required. Inquire at store.

TO RENT—CHEAP, TWO 2-STORY AND BASEment houses, on Irving-place, newly refitted and in nice neighborhood, $30 and $40. D. E. FISKE, Room 6 Otis Block.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY DWELLING, NO. 8 North Ada-st.; gas, water; 7 rooms. OMAR BUSHNELL, 130 Dearborn-st., Rooms 11 and 12.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, NO. 199 SOUTH PAULina-st.; 14 rooms; owner wishes board; three in family; will furnish part of the house. Inquire at 225 and 227 State-st. FLETCHER.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS ON ERIE-ST., near Robey, $35, or each story $18 and $20. Seymour-st., near Lake, house of 4 rooms, $20. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 134 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOTEL ON THE CORNER OF FIFTH-av. and Adams-st., containing 85 rooms, including bath room, water closets, laundry, hot and cold water. Apply to owner on the premises.

Suburban.

TO RENT—HOUSES AT MAYWOOD, AT FROM $25 to $40 a month. Apply to M. V. HOTCHKISS, Room 17 Lakeside Building.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE STORE AND BARN, NO. 379 North Clark-st.; cheap to a good tenant. Apply to KNAUER & BRO., corner Kinzie and Clark-sts.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT OFFICES ON FIRST floor, with vaults, and suites of pleasant, well-lighted offices in second and third stories of building Nos. 46 and 48 South Clark-st., next to Sherman House. Inquire W. S. CARVER, Room No. 4, 48 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID OPENING FOR A HOTEL—the four-story and basement stone-front building, situated on the corner of North Wells and Michigan-sts., 80 feet front on Wells-st. and 106 feet on Michigan-st. Apply to JACOBS & FISCHER, No. 56 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR, NO. 66 LAKE-ST., corner State. Inquire on first floor.

TO RENT—PART NICE OFFICE, WITH VAULT and modern improvements, or desk room at low price. S. MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 269 SOUTH Clark-st., between Jackson and Van Buren. Inquire in store from 9 to 11 and from 2 to 4.

TO RENT—A CORNER STORE IN A GOOD LOCAtion, occupied as a meat market. Fixtures for sale cheap. Apply at 300 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—TWO STORES, 373 AND 375 NORTH-av.; size, 20 by 50; rent, $25 per month. Apply at 375 North-av., up-stairs.

TO RENT—A SMALL AND VERY DESIRABLE furnished office with vaults and closets; rent exceedingly low to a desirable party. HENRY W. CHIPMAN, 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—CHEAP, ROOM 16, 163 LASALLE-ST., furnished or unfurnished; have complete office-furniture for sale.

TO RENT—CHEAP—DESIRABLE, WELL-LIGHTed rooms, suitable for light manufacturing business or for sleeping rooms. W. HANSBROUGH, 131 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—200 FEET OF DOCK-FRONT, WITH large lot, southwest corner of Monroe and Market-sts. Apply to GEO. F. HARDING, 151 Monroe-st., or A. J. SAWYER, 154 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—PART OF A LARGE STORE, WITH office room, on State-st., between Monroe and Adams. Address Z 23, Tribune office, stating business.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A BRICK livery stable (or will rent for a private stable), to be built immediately, on Meridian-st., between Desplaines and Union. DR. L. DODGE & MOORE, 186 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—2 LARGE AND 2 SMALL FURNISHED rooms, to gentlemen. 413 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE AND ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms by the day, week, or month. 85 Dearborn-st. Charges reasonable.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT parlor, in marble-front house, with or without board. House has all modern improvements. Also, room for a gentleman. 81 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite. Will furnish gas and attendance. 1063½ Wabash-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts.

TO RENT—83 ARTESIAN-AV., TWO BLOCKS from Randolph-st. cars, six nice rooms, two closets, and buttery.

TO RENT—2 VERY PLEASANT UNFURNISHED rooms to man and wife at 638 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—JUST GO AND LOOK AT THOSE ELegantly furnished rooms at Honore Block, corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts. Apply at Room No. 38.

TO RENT—NICE FRONT ROOM, WITH GAS AND closet, furnished or unfurnished, and with or without board; private family. 382 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—AT 221 THIRTIETH-ST., TWO BLOCKS west of State, 3 rooms, clothespress, and pantry, elegantly furnished, for housekeeping; terms $25 per month, in advance.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE FURNISHED FRONT room, suitable for man and wife, or two gentlemen, or two ladies, with or without board; near Union Park. Address F E W, 532 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—499 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ROOM, UNfurnished, for gentleman and wife; large furnished rooms for gentlemen, at moderate prices; references exchanged.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with or without board, and with all modern conveniences, at 1223 Prairie-av; private family. Hash not a specialty.

TO RENT—147 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., 2 LARGE front rooms en suite, first floor, furnished as parlor and bedroom, or bedrooms; will rent together or separate; facilities can be given for housekeeping if wanted.

TO RENT—NOS. 299 AND 301 SOUTH HALSTED-st., pleasant rooms, with or without board, at moderate rates.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, to one or two gentlemen. 256 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite, 161 South Clark-st., between Madison and Monroe, Room 11.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board. 112 South Green-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS by the day, week, or month, at the St. Julien, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st. Terms reasonable.

TO RENT—ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLE, FURnished or unfurnished. 659 State-st.

TO RENT—SIX DESIRABLE ROOMS, PANTRY, and closets, with water, just calcimined; two doors from street cars. Apply on premises, 193 South Wood-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM; ALSO, UNFURnished rooms, convenient for light housekeeping, at 177 Clark-st., corner Monroe. Inquire at Room 36.

TO RENT—ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, bath-room attached; also, one front parlor, furnished or unfurnished. 884 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 7 TO 9 rooms, within 20 minutes' walk of Court-House; reasonable rent; first-class tenant. Address M, Maulton House, Kinzie-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF UNFURNISHed rooms. Address X 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping by man and wife. Rent not to exceed $15 per month. Address F 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY THREE ADULTS, 2 TO 5 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for light housekeeping, on West Side, in neighborhood of Madison-st. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, Z 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 7 OR 8 ROOMS, two or three blocks south of West Madison-st.; will pay $35 per month; best of references given. Address D 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE, 7 TO 10 rooms, South Side, north of Thirtieth-st. and east of State; no children. Address, stating particulars, C C E, care of Carrier No. 29.

WANTED—TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A boarding and livery-stable, in good location. Address D 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished front room, south of Twentieth-st., by a plain and quiet man. Address Z 80, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BY D. BONNARD; 10,000 LARGE evergreens, assorted; 100,000 hardy roses, assorted; 6,000 extra fine carnations, pink, which were awarded two silver medals at the Grand State Fair of Louisiana, 1872 and 1873; 10,000 grape-vines, assorted; 10,000 asparagus roots; 5,000 rhubarb roots. Will guarantee the growth. Planting can be done all summer, if required. Parties wishing to make their own selection will please call at the Nursery, corner of Franklin-st. and Webster-av., North Side.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A LARGE BUILDING suitable for a wood-working or other manufacturing business. It is situated in the heart of the lumber district and accessible by good roads. Engine, shafting, and other machinery in the building. Apply to or address C. A. McINTYRE, 634 West Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—WIRE CLOTH, AT WHOLESALE AND retail. WM. & A. W. WHEELER, 215 State-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—ANY INFORMATION THAT CAN BE given in regard to the whereabouts of Mary E. Prout, Johnny L. Prout, or Francis Prout will be kindly received by their aunt. Address MARY Y. PROUT, Walla Walla, Washington Territory.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG SWEDISH LADY WISHES to accompany a family to Europe. Please address Rev. A. J. ANDERSON, 214 North May-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

2 PARK ROW—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, with board, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. A few day boarders wanted. References required.

16 AND 18 ELDRIDGE-COURT.—TO RENT WITH board, a few very desirable rooms, suitable for gentlemen and wives or gentlemen companions; references required.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-house; first-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

45 COTTAGE-PLACE, BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST and Thirty-second-sts.—1 large chamber and 1 single room, with board. Pleasant location for the summer, half a block from steam or street cars.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent for gentlemen, with or without board; accommodations for day-boarders.

118 AND 120 THIRD-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, several nice rooms, suitable for man and wife, or single gentlemen; also first-class day-board.

209 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., EAST OF STATE—Two gentlemen may have a furnished room and good board.

281 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHed suite of rooms to rent with board.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished second story front room, with board; also room for single gentlemen.

384 WABASH-AV.—NICE ROOMS AND BOARD for ladies and gentlemen; or day board.

447 WABASH-AV.—NICE BACK ROOM, ALSO 1 single room, with good board.

494 WABASH-AV.—NICE ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite, with first-class board; also, day board. A good barn to rent.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE), near Twenty-ninth—A nice, cheerful family hotel; excellent table, and surprisingly low prices; single rooms, $6 and $7; a suite of front rooms to rent.

548 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, to rent with board; also a few day boarders accommodated. References exchanged.

599 WABASH-AV.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE or single gentlemen may obtain desirable and nicely furnished rooms, with excellent board; references.

608 WABASH-AV.—HAVING CHANGED HANDS, parties can find delightful apartments and board; table a specialty. None but first-class people desired.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, with first-class table for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen. References required.

824 WABASH-AV.—A VERY HANDSOME PARlor suite, furnished or unfurnished; can be rented separately if desired; references required.

905 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOME ROOMS SUITable for gentleman and wife; also, for two single gentlemen, with first-class table board; dinners at 6; references required.

927 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS EN suite or single, with first-class board. A few day-boarders accommodated.

1053 WABASH-AV.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND their wives, and a few single gentlemen, can find board and pleasant rooms.

1121 STATE-ST., NEAR TWENTY-FOURTH—South Side House Hotel; excellent table and good rooms at $5 per week; families at reduced rates.

A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, WITH GOOD family board for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, on Michigan-av., corner of Twenty-first-st.; references required. Address R, Room 17, Reaper Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

BOARDING—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A PLEASantly-furnished house in a desirable neighborhood, on the South Side, have two or three unoccupied rooms, and would like to receive two or three gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, who would make a pleasant addition to their circle. References exchanged. Address, in confidence, F 57, Tribune office.

MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTH OF TWENTY-SECOND-st.—Boarding, with rooms furnished or unfurnished, in a marble front. Table unsurpassed. References required. Inquire of a boarder at Room 10 Bryan Block.

West Side.

12 SOUTH CURTIS-ST.—1 FURNISHED FRONT room for gentleman and wife, with board. Also other rooms for gentlemen and ladies.

19 SOUTH ANN-ST.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE furnished rooms, en suite or single, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or four single gentlemen, with or without board.

26 ABERDEEN-ST.—MARBLE FRONT—A HOME of comfort, elegance, and refinement; new, clean, and every convenience; terms reasonable. Suites and single now read[y].

30 ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board; also a few day boarders.

44 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A VERY DESIRABLE and nicely furnished front room, with first-class board.

47 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—TWO UNFURNISHED front rooms, with board, to gentleman and wife. Good reference required.

75 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—ROOMS FOR MAN and wife; also rooms for three gentlemen, with first-class board.

80 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., TOP FLOOR—A ROOM for four young men, with board.

81 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, in private family, a handsomely furnished front room, with bedroom, in marble front; house has all modern improvements; also, a single room for gentleman, with good board.

83 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A NICELY-FURNISHED room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; also, a room for a single gentleman; house has all modern improvements; board unexceptionable.

96 ASHLAND-AV., COR. MONROE-ST.—TWO elegantly furnished front rooms, to rent, with board. Must be seen to be appreciated. Apply at No. 98.

111 THROOP-ST.—TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN in a private family. Best of references required.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—NICE accommodations for a few young gents at $7 per week. A few day-boarders wanted. Table first-class.

148 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS for gentlemen; also a young lady to room with another. Day boarders accommodated.

155½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NEW AND nicely furnished rooms, with board, single or in suites, to gentlemen and their wives or single gents; $6 to $10 per week; day board, $4.50.

172 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT furnished room to rent with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

174 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT—Rooms furnished or unfurnished, with or without board.

177 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT WELL furnished rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, with desirable board; house modern and central.

285 BLUE ISLAND-AV.—WANTED, MAN AND wife to board with private (English) family. Terms, $12 per week.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ALCOVE SUITE with board.

336 WEST MADISON-ST., CORNER OF ABERdeen—Good furnished rooms to rent, with or without board. A few day boarders accommodated.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST. CAN ACCOMMODATE persons desiring board with a nicely furnished room; first-class table; private family.

357 WEST JACKSON-ST.—TWO FINE LARGE front room, suitable for gents and wives, and good board; modern conveniences.

399 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with board, for families or single gentlemen.

452 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—2 SUITES OF rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND nice room, with large closet, suitable for gentleman and wife; modern improvements; private family.

662 WEST MONROE-ST. NEAR WOOD—TWO or three gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms with good board; 6 o'clock dinner.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE, 114 AND 116 WEST MADison-st.—Everything first-class; terms $2 per day; table board $5 per week.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, CORNER DESPLAINES and Washington-sts., day board, $4.50 per week; board and room, $7 to $10 per week; best accommodations.

Country.

I HAVE ROOM FOR A FAMILY OR SEVERAL single boarders. MRS. D. O. DICKINSON, Waukegan.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN A QUIET PRIVATE FAMILY FOR A gentleman, wife, and daughter, 5 years of age, where there are no other boarders, and where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Rooms en suite preferred. Unfurnished, except carpets. South Side, south of Twenty-second-st. preferred. No boarding houses need apply. Address Z 16, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN HYDE PARK BY A FAMILY OF gentleman, wife, two children and niece. Would prefer living with a private family. Address O 35, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS, ON West Side, in exchange for two lots inside Boulevard on South Ashland-av. Address Box 47, P. O.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, IN GOOD locality during the summer, for which good suburban real estate, rapidly raising in value, will be given at a low figure. Address Z 13, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $10,000 CAPItal, to take an interest in a well-established hardware business in this city. Good references given and required. Address JAS. M. HORTON, firm of Wm. Blair & Co., 174 Lake-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $5,000 TO $10,000, in well-established foundry and machine shop in a growing country town; no competition within 20 miles, and where the best gang-plow now in the market is manufactured. For particulars call or address CHAS. A. SUDLOW, 87 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A MOST PROFITABLE and well-established restaurant business on the South Side; $2,000 or $2,500 money required. Don't answer unless you mean business. Address O 36, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A GOOD BUSIness man with $350 to take half interest in a business that will pay principal in thirty days. 70 East Madison-st., Room 6. C. & CO.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—A FIVE OCTAVE ESTEY ORGAN, cheap for cash, on time or rent. Call or address 84 West Van Buren-st., up stairs.

PIANO AT A GREAT BARGAIN, FOR CASH; 7 octave, overstrung, bass, rosewood case, full tone, in fine order, for only $175. Also, one finely carved, for $260. New pianos $150 less the regular price. 251 Park-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A MOSES POND NO. 3 KITCHEN Range. It is perfect, and will be sold cheap, at 136 Loomis-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID RANGE, SUITABLE for hotel or dining-saloon. No. 225 West Madison, corner of Peoria-st.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—BY A LADY THOROUGHLY ACquainted with the French language, a pleasant home in a family for the summer months, either as companion or teacher. Highest references can be given. Z 50, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—FLAX-BRAKE AND PICKER OR beater, for making common tow or flax-moss. Address basement, northwest corner Lake and State-sts.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—FOUR TRAVELING SALESMEN, WITH good reference; one business man with $500 and one with $1,500. 178 State-st., Room 12.

WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, MUST be good penman and accurate. Address, giving age and references, Z 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN IN RETAIL GROCERY. Call at 486 West Lake-st., at 10 a. m., and bring references.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HORSE-SHOER, TO whom steady employment and good wages will be given; railroad fare will also be paid to Rock Island. Apply at once by letter to WALTER DANBER, Rock Island, Ill.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SCROLL-SAWYER who is accustomed to run a band-saw. Apply at Northwestern Planing Mill, Nos. 75 to 87, West Chicago-av.

WANTED—A NO. 1 WAGON-MAKER, CORNER Halsted and Thirty-first-sts., No. 1345. Call within 2 days.

WANTED—THREE PANTS MAKERS. W. ROBERTS, 125 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—TWO METAL SIGN CUTTERS; TO competent workmen good wages and a steady job will be given. GARRETSON & DEBARRY, 240 East Madison-st.

WANTED—PLUMBER AT WEIR & CRAIG'S, 14 Archer-av.

WANTED—A PLUMBER, IMMEDIATELY. ALSO, a boy that has been at the business. 548 Archer-av.

WANTED—PAINTERS. INQUIRE AT 384 WEST Madison-st., before noon.

WANTED—SHOEMAKERS ON FINE SEWED work. Apply at J. C. C. CURTIS' Factory, northwest corner Lake and State-sts.

WANTED—BLANK-BOOK BINDERS. APPLY AT once. CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 and 120 Monroe-st., fifth floor.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPHIC OPERATOR; A German preferred. Inquire at 148 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TINNER AND BLACKSMITH TO COMmence business at Highwood. Good opening. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—ONE WAGON-MAKER. CALL AT 213 South State-st., from 1 to 5 p. m.

WANTED—A GOOD FIRST AND SECOND MAN cook, at Johnstone House, corner Desplaines and Madison-sts.

WANTED—A HARNESS-MAKER, AT McNALLY'S, 228 State-st.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS CABINETMAKERS. B. ANDERSON, 216 North-av.

WANTED—4 OR 5 GOOD CARPENTERS. APPLY this day at CHAMPLIN & BUCKLEY'S planing mill, Union-st., near Lake.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER, AT NO. 70 BLUE Island-av. Steady work.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE; MAN AS COACHman and gardener, wife to cook, wash, and iron. Apply 8:30 a. m. Thursday. C. C. LAY, 144 Michigan-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A NEW YORK IMPORTING AND jobbing wine and liquor house, well and favorably known for many years, seek the services of an active young man as salesman for the Northwest. With one who has a safe and well-established trade among druggists and grocers, a liberal arrangement will be made. The best of references of past services will be required. Address IMPORTER, Post-Office Box 4891, New York.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents that wish the goods will save money and time by buying direct of the manufacturers, at 90 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT MEN, AT LEAST 5 FT. 6 inches high, for U. S. Army, at 32 North Canal-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL ENERGETIC MEN TO canvass in the city for the Babcock Fire Extinguisher. Apply to BRADLEY BATES & CO., 78 Market-st. Salary men need not apply.

WANTED—A BOY 13 OR 14 YEARS OLD TO take care of a horse in the morning and act as errand boy during the day. Apply between 7 and 9 Thursday morning to T. F. LAWRENCE, 64 North Ann-st.

WANTED—THIS FORENOON, ONE GENTLEmanly canvasser. A good position. BRADLEY & CO., 772 Carroll-st.

WANTED—IN AN ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, A BOY who can do tracing and copying. P. LELARDOUX, 89 North Clark-st., Rooms 8 and 9.

WANTED—500 MEN TO WORK ON RAILROADS, farms, saw-mills, tie-choppers, stone-quarries, etc. For transportation and particulars apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark or 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A FEW MEN FOR THE CITY, AND 500 for outside towns, for an easy business, paying men and women $10 to $60 a week on small capital. Samples to country free. A. RAY, Room 8, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—LABORERS, GARDENERS, TEAMster or coachman at Highwood. Good place to secure a home. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—AT ROOM 1, NO. 71 SOUTH CANAL-st., men to earn $30 per week; come and see the evidence. J. S. RICHARDSON.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT TO call on JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st.; $30 to $40 a week sure money.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A SERVANT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Inquire at 826 Indiana-av., near Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; a Swede or German preferred. Apply at 939 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON in private family. 53 South Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK; wages, $3 a week. Apply in store, 214 West Lake-st. Small family.

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG GIRL FOR SECOND work in a boarding-house. 861 South State-st.

WANTED—A QUIET RESPECTABLE GIRL TO take charge of an infant. 153 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework in the suburbs; wages, $4 per week. Apply at PRUSSING'S Vinegar Works, 341 State-st.

WANTED—SERVANT GIRL; MUST BE A GOOD cook, washer, and ironer; three in family. Call at No. 1 Blue Island-av., corner Harrison-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK at Evanston. Apply or address JOE SOMERS, 108 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO MIND A BABY AND wash dishes. Inquire at 97 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—TWO COOKS AT 420 STATE-ST.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, at 738 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family. Apply at 77 Vincennes-av., near Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-seventh-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. The highest wages to a first-class person. Inquire at 409 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family. 199 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—GOOD STRONG GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron. Apply at 9 a. m., Thursday or Friday. C. C. LAY, 144 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL, ONE USED to children, at 64 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, OR MAN AND WIFE, and one girl, for farm in Iowa; steady employment. Mrs. BATES, 10 Peck-court.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, AN EXCELlent cook, and a good second girl; both to be clean and neat, and well qualified. 1143 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at 1061 Wabash-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts. A German, Swede, or Norwegian preferred.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in the country, near by, in small family. Inquire at 13 East Madison-st., second story.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. No. 554 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL BETWEEN 14 AND 17 years old, to do housework in a family of two persons. 1213 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND NURSE-girl. 69 North Sheldon-st.

WANTED—AT RESTAURANT NO. 349 SOUTH State-st., a second-cook (female); also girl to work in kitchen.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer at 36 Park-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. 583 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A STEADY GIRL TO WORK AND iron. Apply at 177 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 655 South Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. APPLY TO-DAY AT 806 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Apply at 615 Wabash-av.

WANTED—638 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., A GIRL to do general housework in a family of four; German preferred.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF a baby 1 year old. Apply at 602 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GERMAN, HOLLAND, OR NORWEgian girl for general housework in a small family; wages $3. Call at 453 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron; German preferred. Apply at 878 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND CHAMBERMAID, well recommended. Apply at 123 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL IN SMALL FAMily, at 718 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at 824 Wabash-av., basement door.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. Good wages, and no washing required. Apply, with references, at 62 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN-GIRL. APPLY early Thursday morning at the Clarendon House, corner Ontario and North Clark-sts.

WANTED—TWO SMART GIRLS FOR KITCHEN work. Apply at T. ANDREWS' chop house, rear 120 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; a pleasant home to a good tidy girl. Call to-day at 517 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WASH AND IRON FOR private family. 102 South Park-av.

WANTED—A STRONG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; good wages. 47 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—AT 72 WEST LAKE-ST., GIRL TO DO chamberwork and assisting dining-room.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—NO. 1 OPERATORS ON SINGER'S sewing-machine, to work on hats and caps. 13 Fifth-av.

WANTED—25 FIRST-CLASS STRAW SEWERS, at HEWES & PRESCOTT, 258 Wabash-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS SHIRT-IRONERS, one ladies' clothes ironer, and two washwomen. Apply at MIDDLETON'S Steam Laundry, 14 East Adams-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Milliners.

WANTED—TWO MILLINERS. MUST BE EXperienced. Call at 541 State-st. MAD. DAURRET'S French millinery.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR PRIVATE FAMIlies, Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, and Germans, cooks, nurse-girls, general housework. Employment Office, No. 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO UNDERSTANDS HAIRweaving. Call at Mme. DEMOREST'S Pattern Agency, 234 West Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper, penman, or copyist. Address O 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN store, office, or any capacity where he can be generally useful; good scholar; understands the care of horses. Address J K, 38 Foster-st., West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUG AND PREscription clerk. Address Z 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT BOOKkeeper, or as salesman in the lumber business. Address, or call at 60 South Water-st., Room 1. THOS. GOODWILLIE.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man in any commercial or business capacity. Good salesman. No objection to traveling. Five years' experience. Address Z 83, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF A civil engineering institute, who is a practical carpenter, as foreman, or any kind of work where his services would be required. Speaks French and English, and has been a foreman on building before. Address V 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A PAINTER AND CALsominer wishes a steady job through the summer months; can furnish first-class reference. Please address LOVE, 283 East Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WAGONMAKER, wood-worker, who has been at the business for years. Address M. SCHIERS, 128 East Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BLACKSMITH'S HELPer, in a carriage or machine shop. Address O 34, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE, first-class meat and pastry cooks; no objections to the country. Call or address M. PATTERSON, No. 79 Sherman-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND good man as hostler and to work at all work, with a private family. Good reference. Address or call at 213 West Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A private family to take care of horses, or as coachman, or as porter in a dry goods store. Good city reference. Address V 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AS COACHman in a private family; is a good driver and understands taking care of horses, is willing to work, and can give good reference. Address V 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; can bring the best of city references. Please address Z 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, in a private family; is well posted in his business, and has first-class city references. Address D 91, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife; he as coachman, she as cook, without washing. Address, for 3 days, D 88, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WORK ON A FARM for one or two years. Address QUINCY, 822 Cottage Grove-av., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PARTY WHO CAN furnish best of references, posting, collecting, or anything to do that will require part of his time. Address D 86, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, TO DO GENeral housework in small family. Inquire 496 Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, in a small family. Call at 180 West Monroe-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS, one to do general housework in a private family, and the other to do dining-room work or second work. Call at 26 Superior-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A SMALL private family, by a Swede; references. Address 13 Oak-st., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL FROM THE country, to do general housework in a small family. Apply at 873½ State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE to go out washing or house-cleaning, the other for second work or general housework in a small family. Please call at 251 Twentieth-st., up stairs, South Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, IN city or country, restaurant or hotel; good references. Address D 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMan, as nurse or second work; no objection to the country. Apply at 134 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Address 160 Maxwell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Best of city reference, if required. Please call at 19 Huron-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND-WORK in a private family; good city reference. Call at 333 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do second-work in a first-class family; private house preferred. Inquire at 52 Eldridge-court.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AMERICAN PROTESTant girl to cook; also second girl in a first-class private family; steady place wanted. Call at 118 Burnside-st., between Sixteenth and Seventeenth. Best of references given.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FITTER and dressmaker, engagements by the day or week. Address Z 88, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROFESSIONAL woman nurse. Call at 238 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE, BY A LADY of experience. Address D 89, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO take charge of linen department; has had 5 years' experience in first-class hotel. Best of references given. Address X 55, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—PHYSICIAN'S POCKET-CASE OF INSTRUments, on Wabash-av. or Eighteenth-st. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning to owner, southeast corner Halsted and Harrison, or 516 Wabash-av. C. F. HART, M. D.

LOST—$10 REWARD FOR THE RETURN TO 592 Wabash-av., a little black and tan slut 1 year old; lost last Saturday evening.

LOST—A SMALL CALF-SKIN BLANK-BOOK, (with name on the cover), in which were written notes on English literature; this can be of value but to the owner. Return to 186 Ashland-av., or to Dearborn Seminary.

LOST—$10 REWARD—FROM PARK RIDGE, A black Newfoundland slut, answers to the name of Flora, has extra toes on inside hind feet; last heard from at Jefferson, coming to Chicago; the above reward will be paid on delivery at 391 West Lake-st. F. TALLMADGE.

LOST—ON THE CORNER OF CLARK AND LAKE-sts., a tan terrier slut, with long ears. Any person bringing her to No. 105 West Water-st. will be liberally rewarded. JOHN HANNIGAN.

LOST—SUNDAY, ON FIFTY-FIRST-ST., A SMALL bay mare with small white streak on forehead, one fore leg knee-sprung; rope around her neck; good reward paid on her return to 25 East Kinzie-st.

LOST—ON THE NIGHT OF MAY 12, ON OMAHA train, C. & N. W. R. R., near Geneva, Ill., a portemonnaie containing about $45 to $50 in money, and ticket, Chicago to San Francisco, No. 304. Any person returning portemonnaie and ticket to A. A. WEST, Geneva, Ill., may keep the money.

LOST—FROM OUR DELIVERY WAGON, ON SATurday evening, between Madison-st. and Hubbard-court, a parcel of linen carpeting. Five dollars reward will be paid for the return of the same to our office, 190 Dearborn-st. G. M. & L. MUNGER.

FOUND—ASTRAY—A BAY MARE; PROVE PROPerty, pay charges, and take away. Inquire of J. B. WITHEY, corner of West Ohio and Noble-sts.

FOUND—ASTRAY, A LARGE NEWFOUNDLAND dog; prove property, pay charges, and take away. Inquire at 91 South Halsted-st.

STRAYED—ON SUNDAY, MAY 18, BETWEEN 3 and 4 o'clock p. m., from the wood and coal yard of Daniel T. Elston, foot of West Grove-st., North Branch, a young, fine-bred cow, heavy with calf, aged 5 or 6; color red, with white spot on flank, white bag, teats covered with warts, short straight horns. The person returning her to the owner will receive $10 reward. DANIEL T. ELSTON, foot West Grove-st., N. B., or 218 North Carpenter-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A LIGHT BAY MARE, 16 hands high, right ear split, and small lump on left hind leg; buggy rack box, painted black, red running gear. Information sent to E. Washburn, General Superintendent of Police. A liberal reward will be given.

WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS LOST—CHICAGO DOCK Company warehouse receipt No. 3316 for 400 barrels, S. P. Harris, Lot 61, Cellar "C;" also, No. 3, Ice-House 2, for 50 barrels, S. P. Harris, both to our order; being lost, we hereby caution all parties not to negotiate the same. A. H. HOVEY & CO.

SEWING MACHINES.

AN $85 GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE, handsome table and cover, almost new, price $30. 7 East Eighteenth-st.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—WEST SIDE OFfice of NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and sewing given when required.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—NORTH SIDE OFfice, No. 134 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments; open evenings.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH Halsted-st., machines sold on monthly payments and rented. Open evenings.

THE NEW FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE—WE call special attention to recent improvements made in the Florence, also to the new and elegant styles of cases added to our list. To meet the views of those preferring a machine feeding the work away from the operator, we have made Nos. 13 and 14, which combine the desirable features to be found in machines made by others, with all the peculiar excellencies of the Florence. WM. H. SHARP & CO., General Agents, 254 State-st., Chicago.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

500,000 NEW BRICK FOR SALE CHEAP—immediate delivery. Also a good brick-yard, with an order for 1,500,000 brick; will take pay in brick as made. B. F. HEAD, 193 Clark-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums. 165 West Madison-st.

FOREIGN.

The Pope in Danger of Death by Suffocation.

Appearance of the Cholera in East Posen, Germany.

Election Riots in Merida, Yucatan—Thirty Lives Lost.

Defeat of the Conservative Coalition in the French Assembly.

FRANCE.

LONDON, May 21.—The French Atlantic cable is repaired.

PARIS, May 21.—The Assembly this afternoon proceeded to complete its organization by the election of Vice Presidents. There was an obstinate contest over the Fourth Vice Presidency, for which office M. Martel, the avowed supporter of President Thiers, was nominated by the Left. Two ballots were taken without result, none of the nominees having a majority. On the third ballot, M. Martel was elected by a majority of seven, receiving 330 votes to 323 for his opponent. The announcement of the result caused a very profound sensation in the Chamber. Although close, the vote is a decided reverse for the powerful conservative combination in the Assembly which made the election of M. Martel a test question. It is now believed that Thiers will have a majority of thirty in the vote on the interpellation, notwithstanding the coalition of the Bonapartist, Legitimist, and Orleanist members against him. Both sides are making efforts to bring out all their strength, and pressing summons have been to all absent members to come to Versailles. Among the speakers will be President Thiers, M. Cassimer Perier, the Duke De Broglie, and Duke D'Audiffret Padquier.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 21.—The Carlists, under Don Alfonzo, attacked Sanahuja yesterday. After a stubborn resistance the commandant of the garrison surrendered, on condition that the lives of his men should be spared; but, notwithstanding the terms of the capitulation, the Carlists butchered 150 of the men in the streets of the town.

MADRID, May 21.—The first report of the massacre of the surrendered volunteers by Carlists, at Sanahuja, was greatly exaggerated. Only sixteen volunteers were butchered.

Senor Oveiro, Minister of Marine, tendered his resignation yesterday, but subsequently withdrew it.

It is reported that the Government will propose that the President of the Republic be elected by a plebiscitum.

LONDON, May 21.—The report that the Carlists were about to introduce a loan in the London market is false.

ITALY.

BRUSSELS, May 21.—A dispatch from Rome says: "The Pope has had several severe attacks, and is in danger of suffocation. The Cardinals are in the Vatican, ready for any emergency.

CUBA.

HAVANA, May 20.—Mr. Price, the New York *Herald* correspondent here, was arrested this morning by order of the Government and placed in Fort Cabana. No one is allowed to communicate with him. The charges upon which he was arrested are not known.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, May 21.—Cases of cholera are reported in East Posen.

HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, May 21.—The Ministers have tendered their resignations to the King.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 15.—Congress will adjourn in a fortnight, until September.

The family of the late President have delivered to President Lerdo de Tejada the sword of the Emperor Maximilian, which has been in their possession since his surrender.

An election riot took place in Merida, in which thirty persons were killed and fifty wounded.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, May 21.—The death of Sir George E. Cartier leaves three vacancies in the Dominion Government, two of which have remained unfilled for some time. In the House, when the news was announced, much surprise was expressed, and several high tributes to his memory were delivered.

Sir John A. Macdonald, to-day, proposed to the House that the funeral should be a public one, the expense to be borne by the country.

It is expected that the House will adjourn late tonight or to-morrow till August.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 21.—The resolutions for the admission of Prince Edward Island into the Canadian Confederation on the 1st of July passed the House of Commons.

HALIFAX, May 21.—Three more bodies have been recovered from the Atlantic wreck. A considerable part of the cargo, which was mostly hardware, has been taken up.

The brigantine Kildare, from Baltimore, reports that on the 5th inst., on Big George Bank, she saw a schooner lying at anchor, twenty feet under water. The foremast, mainmast, and main top-sail were standing. The Kildare went close up, and dead bodies were seen in the cabin. The name could not be made out, but it was supposed to be that of an American fishing schooner.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 21.—The Lancaster Mills at Musquash burned this afternoon, together with about forty houses, occupied principally by the employes. The fire is still burning.

OTTAWA, May 21.—The House of Commons to-day voted annual subsidy to the Province of New Brunswick for renouncing in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Washington the right to collect duties on American timber transported down the St. John River.

SPRINGFIELD.

Fatal Mine Accident—Land Dispute Compromised.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 21.—This afternoon, about 3 o'clock, James Euright, a miner engaged in mining at the Barclay mines, in this county, was instantly killed by the premature explosion of a blast which he was preparing. The deceased was a single man about 30 years old, and lived in this city, where his body was brought for interment.

A controversy in regard to the right of the Springfield & Northwestern Railroad over certain lands near the Sangamon River, in this county, having been submitted to a jury empaneled for the purpose of assessing the damages, but who failed to agree, was to-day amicably settled by the railroad paying the amount of damage demanded by the parties interested, and now the last obstruction to the building of the road is removed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 21.—The Public Printer delivered the last sheet of the laws passed at the last session of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly to the Public Binder this morning. This evening the *Illinois Journal* Company are delivering copies of a private edition. The time occupied by the printers in doing the work has been nine days.

Odd Fellowship.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 21.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows met this morning. The reports show very gratifying progress and prosperity. The number of effective lodges in the State is 388, of which six are new lodges. The whole number of contributing members is 21,797; of brothers relieved, 1,485; paid for relief and charity, $34,375.08.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—The Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows of Missouri meets here to-morrow.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, May 21.—The steamer Last Chance arrived to-day, towing the canal-boat Nautilus, light, from Henry, destination unknown, and departed, towing the canal-boat North America, loaded with lumber, for Chillicothe. The steamer Beaver arrived, towing one ice-barge from St. Louis for LaSalle, the canal-boats Oak Leaf and J. L. Sherman from St. Louis, loaded with sandstone, for Chicago, and the Gold Hunter, loaded with coal, for Chicago, and departed, towing the canalboat Hiawatha loaded with pig-iron for St. Louis. The canalboat Jack Robinson loaded with lumber for Florence, and took two barges of ice from Peru to St. Louis. The G. L. Booth, loaded with prepared husks from LaSalle, and the Angola, loaded with LaSalle coal, both for Chicago, and the Ocean, light, for Ottawa, all passed into the canal; and the Waterloo, loaded with lumber, for St. Louis. The Jack Robinson loaded with lumber for Florence, and barge No. 4, light, for repairs at Peru, Ill., passed out. 13 feet and 4 inches of water on the mitre sill of Lock 15, and 4 feet 6 inches of water on the dam at Henry. Plenty of water throughout the length of the river.

RELIGIOUS.

The Presbyterian Assembly, North, at Baltimore—Proceedings Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 21.—To-day's debate on the report of the Committee on Bills and Overtures soon developed the fact that the Assembly was in favor of consolidating the Boards of the Church, and almost prepared to do so by summary process. By a majority of 29, the whole matter was referred to a special committee of seven, composed of men prominent in the Church, several of whom are not members of this Assembly, to report next year. The Rev. E. A. Thompson, of Wooster, Ohio, made a speech, favoring action by this Assembly, in the course of which he said emphatically that it was time the Boards should know they were the servants of the presbyters, and the presbyters were not the servants of the Boards. It was stated, and not denied, that the business men of the Church are disposed to insist upon a reduction of the running expenses, and the consecration of the funds to the purposes for which they were contributed, and not to the maintenance of a Secretary and other officers of the Boards.

Dr. Niccols and others, who opposed the resolutions regarding the National Centennial, profess to be entirely satisfied with Herrick Johnson's revision of the wording of the preamble. It is now declared that the Church may properly improve the occasion presented, and not that it is expedient for the Church to participate in the Centennial and World's Fair. Dr. Niccols does not explain how either phraseology effects the respectable body of the Missouri Presbyterians, whose estrangement he predicted in case the Centennial project was approved. The passage of the solemn declaration so-called, concerning the "declaration and testimony people," and the Southern Church, is regarded as highly important. When the Assembly so voted unanimously, the moderator and gentlemen standing near on the platform exchanged congratulations, and a stray Methodist said: "Amen! Praise God." It is only apprehended that the Southern Church will regard the solemn declaration as a concession easily obtained, and, therefore, insist upon more, when it is admitted that all the acts of the Northern Church, previous to the re-union of the two branches, touching the Southern people, are null and void, little remains to contend for.

The Assembly has reconsidered the acceptance of President Grant's proposed reception, on account of a prior invitation of the Baltimore ladies.

This evening the cause of foreign missions was considered. Relying upon the promises of the last Assembly the Board extended its operations, and is now $130,000 in debt. Measures for its relief were advocated by many eloquent speakers, including Secretary Ellinwood, Wm. E. Dodge, and Dr. Hayes, of Louisville. The Assembly decided to set the example by raising a part of the sum required on the spot. Tellers were appointed to report to-morrow.

It was ordered that no proposition for retrenchment be entertained, but that $600,000 be raised for the work next year in addition to the liquidation of the debt.

The audience was the largest of the session, notwithstanding the rain, and the meeting the most enthusiastic.

[To the Associated Press.]

BALTIMORE, Md., May 21.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church adopted a resolution to-day modifying its previous resolution, which was adopted, in relation to the centennial celebration, and declaring that it is appropriate and expedient that the Church should improve the occasion of the celebration to set forth the history, principles, and polity of the Church, and to make a grateful record of the goodness of God to us as a people. Dr. Nicolls, Chairman of the Committee on Bills and Overtures, submitted a report on overtures in regard to the consolidation of the Boards of the Church and the simplification of their machinery. The Committee say they have considered the overtures on the subject from the Presbyteries of Iowa, Lansing, Nassau, Crawfordsville, Long Island, and Baltimore; and recommend that a special Committee of seven be appointed to take charge of these overtures and report to the next Assembly, whether a consolidation would tend to economy and increased efficiency, and in such case to submit a plan embodying the consolidation of Boards. The question of consolidation was discussed at some length by a number of gentlemen, and the report of the Committee was finally adopted. The Committee on Consolidation, to report to the next General Assembly, was named by the Moderator, as follows: Revs. W. T. Adams, New York; D. Swing, Chicago; C. H. Foote, St. Louis; Elders Lewis Chapin, Rochester, N. Y.; Washington R. Vermilyea, New York City; J. K. Moorhead, Pittsburgh.

Dr. Curtis announced that Elder J. H. Rogers, of Warren, a delegate from the Presbytery of Freeport, Ill., to this Assembly, was lying dangerously ill in this city, and asked that the Moderator lead the Assembly in prayer for the restoration of Brother Rogers, which was done.

Dr. Nicolls next reported on overtures from different presbyteries on various subjects, among which was an overture from the Presbytery of Baltimore, requesting the Assembly to affirm the doctrine of the Church as to civil magistrates, and the relation of Church and State; and an overture from the Presbytery of Austin, Texas, suggesting some action designed to conciliate the Southern Church, and, if possible, to prepare the way to reunion at an early day. These two overtures are considered together, and the Committee recommend the adoption of a solemn declaration, in substance as follows:

First—In view of the reunion of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church in the North, neither of which was responsible for the conduct of the other, all action before the reunion touching the Southern Assembly, or the Old School Synod of Missouri, is now null and void.

Second—The Assembly express confidence in the soundness of the doctrine and Christian character of these brethren, and hope that a more intimate communion will tend to remove the barriers that time has established between us and them.

Third—With regard to civil magistrates and the relation of the Church and State, the Committee set forth the declarations contained in the confession of faith and form of government of the Church.

Fourth—They recommend the appointment of two committees, to confer with similar committees from the General Assembly of the Church, South, and the Old School Synod of Missouri.

The report and recommendations were unanimously adopted.

Reports were made on overtures from other Presbyteries, relating principally to the latter's local interest.

The thirty-sixth annual report of the Board of Foreign Missions was then read, reporting a general prosperity, during the past year, in all the various missionary fields. Although the returns of the accessions of membership have not been made from all the missions, an increase is shown of 12 per cent in the number of communicants over the previous year. Greatly increased aid has been received from the various Women's Societies throughout the Church. The receipts of the Board from various sources during the past year was $458,836, and the expenditures, $552,775, which, with the previous debt of $30,757, leaves a balance of $128,695 against the treasury. This heavy indebtedness of the Board is owing to the steady and healthful growth of the mission work. The report says the financial condition thus shown is such as to call for wise counsels in the Assembly, and a generous spirit of prayer throughout the Church. The Rev. Dr. Lowrie, Secretary of the Board, addressed the Assembly on the report, and the Rev. Samuel Jessup on the subject of missions in Syria.

Adjourned till evening.

The Presbyterian Church, South—Yesterday's Proceedings.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 21.—The Presbyterian Assembly was called to order at half-past 9 o'clock. The Committee on Bills and Overtures reported an overture from the Synod of Memphis, requesting that the time for holding the next Synod be changed from October 29 to October 2. The Committee recommended the request be granted.—Adopted. The Committee on the Synodical Records of Memphis reported the records correct. The Rev. Mr. Hugh, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Publication, read his annual report. The report recommended that the Presbyteries take the subject of publication into earnest consideration. It also contained a number of recommendations in relation to the Presbytery Publishing House at Richmond, Va. The Committee recommended the appointment of the following delegates as the Executive Committee for the current year: E. T. Baird, D. D., Secretary; Charles Sennet, Treasurer; Revs. W. D. Hogg, D. D., William Drown, D. D., Charles H. Deed, D. D., T. L. Preston, and W. A. Campbell, and Ruling Elders the Hon. W. F. Taylor, E. H. Fitzhugh, R. B. Wilford, and Robert Ould. After discussion, the report was tabled. Dr. P. M. Smoot, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, read the annual report of the Committee. The report recommended that the Assembly do not send delegates to the Evangelical Alliance. At 10:20, pending the further consideration of the Evangelical matter, the Assembly took up the special order of the day, being the report of a Special Committee on the matter of the relations existing between the Board of Trustees and the Executive Committee. The rules for the guidance of the Board and the Committee were discussed separately and adopted in the same manner. Rule No. 3, which provides that whenever a donor declines to particularize the manner of its use, the Trustees shall pay over the same to the appropriate committee, was adopted without much discussion. Rule No. 4 was next taken up. The rule provides that when the donor declares the particular object of his charity, but not the manner of its use, the same shall be paid by the Executive Committee for use, unless the gift or bequeath to that use shall exceed the sum of $1,000, in which case the Trustees shall pay over only the interest as it accrues, and the next Assembly shall dispose of the principal. Pending discussion of the rule, the Moderator announced that the hour for adjournment had arrived, when the Assembly adjourned to half-past 8 o'clock to-night.

Baptist Anniversary at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 21.—The Baptist anniversary meeting continued in session to-day. At the Missionary Union resolutions were adopted to increase the force in India, by sending out ten new missionaries. Collections are to be taken in all the churches to meet the expense for this purpose; and also, for paying the present deficiency of $42,000. The proposition to modify the constitution of the Missionary Union as to the term of membership was reported against, and the report agreed to. The report of the Home Mission was read and gave much satisfaction. The receipts in 1863 for missionary work were $32,000; for 1873, 104,610.

The Women's Baptist Missionary Society met with closed doors. It is learned, however, that their receipts for the year were $20,158. The special object of the Society is the Christian elevation of woman in foreign lands.

The United Brethren Conference.

DAYTON, O., May 21.—The sixth day's session of the General Conference of the United Brethren Church was presided over by Bishop Edwards. The greater portion of the day was devoted to amending and the adoption of the Committee's report on education. It was agreed to enlarge the *Religious Telescope* one column to the page at as early a day as practicable, and that two editors be placed upon it. The attendance to-day was not so large as on yesterday, owing probably to the warm weather. Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

The Case of MacDonnell—The Moran Murder Trial—Stock-Jobbing Suit—Fashionable Wedding—Miscellaneous Local News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Omri A. Dodge, stock-broker, of 18 New street, was arrested by the Sheriff this afternoon, at the suit of John Chamberlain, who charges that between Sept. 3 and Nov. 23, 1872, Dodge bought 400 shares of New York Central, and agreed to hold them, subject to plaintiff's order. He also purchased large amounts of other stocks for plaintiff, who paid him large sums of money as margins. Dodge sold the 400 shares, and converted the money to his own use. He admitted that he had done this, and agreed to buy other stocks on the same terms, and hold them subject to plaintiff's order. From the transactions between Dodge and Chamberlain about $5,000 accrued to the latter, which Dodge agreed to hold as a margin for carrying other stocks. On Sept. 15, 1872, Chamberlain bought through Dodge a call for sixty days on 1,000 shares of New York Central, paying the latter $1,031.25 therefore, as the full value and commission. After the call arrived at maturity, Dodge, without the knowledge or consent of the plaintiff, sold this stock and pocketed the proceeds, for which Mr. Chamberlain claims $14,500 damages. Besides, Dodge owes him $21,100, and he demands judgment for the full amount of the indebtedness and interest since Nov. 23. Dodge was bailed in $10,000, Rufus Hatch and Julius Noyes becoming his bondsmen.

The West Presbyterian Church, Forty-second street, near Fifth avenue, yesterday afternoon, was the scene of a notable wedding. The bride was Miss Ada Leith, daughter of the late Edward McGeachy, Crown Surveyor-General of Jamaica, West Indies, and the bridegroom Mr. Francis Hastings Carter, of Chicago. The relatives and friends of the two families congregated in sufficient numbers to fill the church, and many curious persons passing in the neighborhood at the time were attracted by the blockade of carriages and excitement in and about the church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., assisted by the Rev. George H. Hepworth. After an informal reception, Mr. Carter and bride started for Chicago.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, May 21.—The argument against the extradition of MacDonnell, the alleged Bank of England forger, is in progress before Commissioner Gutman.

A motion was made in the Supreme Court to-day to place the suit of Almin Miller to recover $4,000 from Bowles Brothers, against Nathan Appleton, he being a special partner, who moved that judgment be entered against the other defendants on the ground that their answer was frivolous. Decision reserved.

A special panel of 250 jurors was drawn to-day for the trial of W. M. Tweed.

Among the passengers for Europe to-day were the widow and daughter of Prof. Morse, and Henry Probasco, of Cincinnati.

King, the murderer of O'Neil, is rapidly recovering his health, and his trial will take place shortly.

James Devoe, a clerk in the office of Taliaferro P. Shaffner, No. 78 Broadway, New York, and Dr. Jacob Clark, of Ohio, were arrested in Jersey City to-day, charged with removing from the safe and carrying away twelve certificates representing 1,000 shares of the Atlantic Granite Powder Company of San Francisco, valued at $100,000. Devoe is a stockholder in the Company. An injunction had been issued restraining Messrs. Shaffner, Devoe, and others from removing or negotiating the certificates, pending legal proceedings. The case was compromised by Devoe handing over the certificates to Shaffner, to be placed in the hands of a Receiver, and the prisoners were discharged.

The trial of Moran, in Brooklyn, for beating his wife to death, ended with a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree. The prisoner was sentenced to seven years in the Penitentiary, the highest penalty under the law.

Territorial Explorations.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Lieut. Wheeler's exploring party will leave in a few days. The operations contemplated in the exploration and surveys west of the 100th meridian during the field season of 1873 include portions of Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico. The expedition will be divided into four main field parties, one of which will be again subdivided, and four astronomical parties. They will operate in nearly parallel lines from north to south, cutting most of the old routes of travel and traveling the area of the backbone of the continent.

Railroad Accidents.

TOLEDO, O., May 21.—A switchman named Wm. Bittman, while switching cars at the Air-Line Junction, near this city, to-day, was run over and instantly killed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., May 21.—The Janesville accommodation ran down an embankment a mile south of this place, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, the track having been washed away by the storm, this afternoon. Two coaches and the baggage-car were detached. Four passengers were badly injured, and twelve others more or less. No one was killed.

The Temperance Cause.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 21.—The State Temperance Committee have issued a call inviting the members of the Executive Committees of the various temperance organizations in the State to meet with them in this city on Tuesday, May 27, to consult in reference to future action, in view of the veto of the Local Prohibition bill.

Suicide.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAYTON, O., May 21.—John Reagan, who was discharged from the hospital yesterday, at the Soldiers' Home, committed suicide by taking a dose of arsenic. He was found near that institution in spasms, and conveyed to the hospital, where he soon died. The cause is thought to have been despondency.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, May 21.—On yesterday afternoon a German, named Detlef Stoltenberg, committed suicide, in this city, by shooting himself through the heart with a shot-gun. Family trouble was the cause. The deceased was over 60 years of age.

In Rock Island, on Monday afternoon, an insane woman, named Mrs. Hanna, committed suicide by hanging herself with a skein of yarn in a garret.

DETROIT, Mich., May 21.—Yesterday afternoon W. L. Leighton shot himself dead at the Exchange Hotel, at Sturgis. He traveled in the employ of Young & Backus, of Toledo. No cause except a melancholy state of mind is assigned.

THE DOCTORS.

Meeting of the Illinois State Medical Association at Bloomington—Papers Read and Reports Submitted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 21.—The State Medical Association met at half-past 8 to-day. Discussion on the reports of Drs. White and Hamilton, of Tuesday, was resumed, and both were adopted.

The invitation to visit the institutions of Normal and the railroad shops of Bloomington were accepted.

Dr. McFarland presented a report on Medical Jurisprudence, which was discussed and adopted.

Dr. Hollister, of Chicago, reported on Drugs and Medicines. After discussion, it was referred, and a vote of thanks tendered.

Dr. Prince, Jacksonville, made a report on Galvanic Therapeutics. Adopted.

The Nominating Committee reported for President, T. F. Worrell, of Bloomington; First Vice President, E. L. Holmes, of Chicago; Second Vice President, S. H. Birney, Urbana; Secretary, T. D. Fitch, Chicago; Assistant Secretary, W. E. Quinn, Chicago; Treasurer, J. H. Hollister, Chicago; Committee of Arrangements, N. S. Davis, W. E. Quinn, Charles S. Smith, and E. Powell.

The place of holding the next session was fixed at Chicago.

Dr. Fitch read a paper by Dr. S. B. Hawley, of Aurora, on the assistance necessary and justifiable in protracted labor. This elicited much discussion, but was finally adopted.

In the afternoon the members visited the Normal School, and were welcomed by Dr. Edwards, President, and Walter C. Lockwood and Miss Lura Bullock in behalf of the students. Responses were made by Drs. Pierce, McArthur, and others.

The Orphans' Home was visited, and the Bloomington Railroad shops, the honors of these two institutions being done by Dr. Sweeney and J. A. Jackman respectively.

In the evening interesting papers were read by Drs. T. F. Worrell and T. D. Fitch, the former on Hygeine.

COLLECTING.

How a Prominent Detroit Politician Arranged Affairs with an Equally Prominent Debtor—Money or Blood.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., May 21.—This city has been considerably exercised for the last two days over the prospects of a shooting affray between two well-known citizens. The facts are these: Paul Gies, a leading German Democratic politician of this city, late County Treasurer, and last fall Democratic candidate for Sheriff, loaned while Treasurer a large amount of county money to Henry Webber, head of the large Weber Furniture Manufacturing Company, of Detroit and Chicago. When Gies' term expired last January, Weber's business situation was such that he could not pay over the public funds, and, as a result, Gies was unable to settle up, and became a defaulter. Suit was commenced against him, and judgment obtained against his sureties by the county authorities for $108,000, a few days ago. Weber meanwhile steadily promised to settle up, and kept failing. The matter also became finally complicated with some other affairs, and yesterday Gies armed himself and started for Weber's office to have a settlement or blood. The latter was forewarned, and went off before his arrival, and Mr. Gies, in a high rage, stood sentry at the office for the rest of the afternoon. The proceedings attracted much attention, and the police were detailed to prevent any affray, and they also watched Mr. Weber's house during the night. This morning early Mr. Gies also appeared in that neighborhood, and was at once arrested. He was soon released, however, and promised to keep peace, and to-day Mr. Weber has satisfactorily settled their business differences. The whole affair has created quite a sensation here, as both parties are well known.

ROCKFORD.

Trial of Bedee for the Murder of Conners in July Last.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 21.—After much difficulty, a jury was at last impaneled in the Bedee murder trial, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Cheever, State's Attorney of McHenry County, opened the case for the prosecution, and T. B. Wakeman, of Chicago, on behalf of the prisoner, Judge William Brown, of this city, presiding. Eight witnesses were sworn on the part of the people.

Mary Conners, wife of the murdered man, testified as follows: My husband is dead. He was killed the 11th of July last. I was present at his death, at 5 o'clock in the evening. He was mowing that morning. About half-past 10 I went out for wood for dinner. I saw Bedee going down to him with a club. After a few excited words he struck my husband with the club, and knocked him down. I ran down to the meadow. He continued striking his prostrate body till I threw myself across it. Then he said he would kill me too. I invoked him in the name of God to let my husband alone. He finally left us. With the aid of neighbors, we got him home and dressed his wounds.

She was cross-examined closely, but maintained her story consistently. One of the counsel, regarding her narrowly, asked her if she was with child. She declined to answer.

A physician testified to dressing Conner's wounds, and to attending him at his death the same evening. He stated that the skull was fractured.

At this point the Court adjourned until half-past 8 to-morrow morning. The jury are locked up over night.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property in Various Places.

TOLEDO, O., May 21.—The amount of grain contained in the Wabash elevator, which was burned day before yesterday, is ascertained to have been 130,000 bushels of corn and 105,000 of oats, valued at $102,000. A large portion of this was saved in a damaged condition, and will be sold at auction on Saturday next.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—Riddle's cotton-mills, at Glen Riddle, was burnen yesterday. Loss, $30,000; insured.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 21.—The Central Railroad repair works at Niagara Falls, were burned the night before last, resulting in the loss of $100,000. About 150 employes were thrown out of employment.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 21.—A third attempt was made last night to burn the Tilford Building, in which the *Evening News*, the *Herald*, and *Telegraph*, and several German and miscellaneous periodicals are published. The fire was set in the press-room, but went out of its own accord.

Peace Commissioner Meacham.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Commissioner Meacham writes to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, from Salem, Oregon, May 6, that he had returned home, and that, since leaving the Lava-Beds, his wounds have been healing rapidly, and he hoped within the next twenty days to be out, nearly as good as now. He proposes to visit Washington before the present month closes.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 21.—In the Assembly, the Committee on Internal Affairs reported a bill to amend Excise law 20, amended as to conform with the Governor's suggestion in his veto of the Local Prohibition bill. It allows the people to vote separately on the question of selling lager-beer and cider.

Infanticide.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 21.—A case of infanticide was discovered here to-day. The body of a babe, inclosed in a box, with a weight attached, had been thrown in the canal. The body, when found, was partially decomposed. The skull had been crushed and the side injured, and had lain in the water for two or three weeks. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of "willful infanticide."

Telegraphic Brevities.

The State Teachers' Association, of Iowa, will meet at Iowa City, August 28.

Two car-loads of recruits for regiments on duty in the Indian country left St. Louis on Tuesday evening.

The annual meeting of the General Congregational Association will be held at Burlington, Iowa, June 4.

R. A. McKee was found guilty of taking illegal pension fees in the United States Circuit Court, at Des Moines, yesterday, and fined $250.

A boatman employed on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, named James C. Brown, was drowned on Tuesday evening, one mile north of Lockport.

The Missouri State Editorial Convention, which will meet at Louisiana, Mo., next week, has made arrangements for an excursion trip to Chicago.

The Missouri State Senate met at Jefferson City, yesterday, as a Board of Equalization, but did nothing beyond the appointment of standing committees.

The different commanderies of Knights Templars of St. Louis, celebrate Ascension Day to-day, with a parade and with religious services in St. John's Church.

In the Des Moines Circuit Court, yesterday, M. Martin received a judgment against the Illinois Central Railroad Company for $6,000, for injuries received.

The British steamship San Antonio, while entering the harbor of Galveston, yesterday, was blown ashore in a heavy gale which prevailed. She is still hard aground.

Frank Bostwick and Benjamin B. Rockford, of Janesville, Wis., were the successful candidates in the competitive examination for the military and naval cadetships from that district yesterday. The former goes to Annapolis, and the latter to West Point. There were twenty-one applicants.

ON THE RAIL.

The Congressional Excursionists at Galveston.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALVESTON, Tex., May 21.—The excursionists were carried around to all points of interest to-day, and this afternoon the firemen were inspected in their honor. We leave by steamboat for New Orleans this evening. The committees have confined themselves to pleasure. On board the steamer they will propound their $8,000,000 scheme. There has been no speech-making of the slightest interest outside of Galveston.

[To the Associated Press.]

GALVESTON, Texas, May 21.—At 10 o'clock this morning the excursionists were taken for a drive on the beach on the Gulf side of the city, which was enjoyed very much by all. Returning, many of them visited the cotton-presses, flower-gardens, and residences of citizens. At 12 o'clock an elegant lunch was spread at the armory of the Galveston Artillery Company, which was attended not only by the entire party, but by many gentlemen and ladies of the city. After partaking of the bounteous repast, Capt. Molt, of the Galveston Artillery, called the assembly to order, and, after a few remarks expressive of his own and his company's appreciation of the honor of a visit from such distinguished gentlemen, he introduced Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, who made a brief speech. Speaking was then entered into rather promiscuously, and Eldridge, of Wisconsin; Stannard, of St. Louis; Ward, of Chicago; Judge Reagan, of Texas; Melliche, of New York; Col. Flournoy, of Galveston; Crittenden, of Missouri; Judge Kennard, of New Orleans; Crane, of St. Louis, and ex-Gov. Lubback, of Texas, were successively called out, and the sentiment of fraternity, good feeling, brotherly respect and love, unity of purpose, etc., which were uttered, were loudly and heartily applauded.

At 3 o'clock the guests were taken in carriages, and after witnessing a review of the military and fire departments, were driven to the New Orleans steamer, upon which they are now embarking for that city.

Previous to the lunch at the Armory, many of the Congressmen assembled in the Opera-House by invitation, and listened to an interesting address from James Sorley, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, and Col. Thrasher, upon the resources of Texas, and the imperative need of the improvement of Galveston and other harbors of the Gulf.

NEW ORLEANS, May 21.—The Congressional delegation is expected to arrive to-morrow by special train from Berwick Bay.

A FAILURE.

The Judicial Convention of the Second Circuit, After Two Hundred and Ten Unsuccessful Ballots for a Judge, Gives It Up in Despair.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., May 21.—The Judicial Convention of the Second Circuit, which comprises the counties of DeKalb, Boone, McHenry, and Lake, met at Marengo, Monday afternoon. The candidates before the Convention for the Circuit Judgeship were the Hon. Charles Kellum, of Sycamore, and the Hon. T. D. Murphy, of Woodstock, the present incumbent. The first formal balloting resulted in 12 votes for Mr. Kellum and 12 for Mr. Murphy. The Convention continued to ballot without intermission, and with the same result, from 2 o'clock Monday afternoon until 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, when, after 210 ballotings, the Convention adjourned without having effected a nomination.

Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 21.—A meeting of the officials of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company, G. W. Cass, J. N. McCullough, C. E. Gorham, and others, was held here yesterday, the principal object of which was a settlement with the city officials of Kendallville, in regard to $100,000 in bonds having been issued by that city, the payment of which was refused, the City of Kendallville claiming a failure of the Company to comply with its agreement. The result of the meeting was a compromise. The Continental Improvement Company are to surrender to the City of Kendallville $83,000 in bonds issued in aid of the construction of the Road, and for doing which the city pays $25,000 in ten years, with 6 per cent interest, and to assign the $83,000 of stock in the Grand Rapids & Indiana Road issued to them in lieu of their bonds. The agreement will become binding when ratified by the City Council of Kendallville.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 21.—Articles of consolidation of the North American, New York, Western, and Fort Wayne and Pacific Railway Companies, agreed to in 1870, were filed to-day with the Secretary of State under the new name of the New York Western. This line is contemplated to run straight from Council Bluffs, Iowa, to New York City, on a capital stock of $50,000,000.

DETROIT, May 21.—The first train over the Chicago & Canada Southern Railroad arrived at Flat Rock, Mich., this evening. The citizens of that place celebrated the event with bonfires and a reception to the workmen and officers.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—The Board of Trade of Kansas City to-night appointed a committee to wait on the Directors of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, and secure the building of a branch to that city.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 21.—The Railroad Committee of the Legislature has agreed to report favorably the bill incorporating the New England Railroad, the new name for the Boston, Hartford & Erie, as reconstructed under the trustees for the Berdell bondholders. The bill is substantially the same as the one already passed by the Massachusetts Legislature.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 21.—In the Polk County Circuit Court to-day, a decree of foreclosure was granted against the Des Moines Valley Railroad, for $5,301,000 in favor of the first and second mortgage bondholders, and the entire property of the road was ordered to be sold to pay the amount of the decree. A petition of intervention has been filed by one of the principal first mortgage bondholders, and thirty days have been given to answer. The case will probably go to the Supreme Court.

Some Illinois Murders.

Ringwood, McHenry County, Ill., has had a murder and suicide. Robert Harrison was a wealthy farmer 70 years old. He lived with his wife alone, as no help was employed by the old couple either in the house or on the farm. They had two children, a son and a daughter, both married, who lived near and managed the farm. Harrison went to a lawyer a few days ago and made his will, leaving all his property to his wife until her death, after which it was divided equally between the children. The next morning after this will-making a neighbor went to the house on some errand and found Harrison and wife lying on the floor of their dining-room, bloody, and both with cut throats. Mrs. Harrison was quite dead and Harrison was just gasping his last with a razor in his hand. Breakfast was on the table untouched, and the whole situation presented a ghastly spectacle. Harrison had evidently murdered his wife, and then cut his own throat. From the tracks of blood he had evidently wandered around a good deal after committing the first act. He had been out to the pump in the yard, and had taken a drink of whiskey and sugar, and rubbed his blood-stained fingers on a towel. An explanation is given. It is said that his two children had resolved that their mother should not live with their father any longer, on account of late youthful indiscretions the old man had committed with his niece, a girl of 20 years, who lived with the daughter. The girl was soon to become a mother, and confessed. Robert Harrison's wife was to be taken away from him that day, but she was not.

The Galesburg *Register* gives the following particulars of the Abingdon (Ill.) murder.

John Marion Chesney had, it is stated, indulged in improper intimacy with the sister of Sham Knox, the murdered man, who had frequently expostulated with Chesney for his reprehensible conduct, but with no avail, as Chesney continued his criminal relations. On Friday evening last, the two men met in front of a drug store on Main street, when Chesney, who is reported to have been drunk, accused Knox of following him. The latter replied to the effect that he did not care to talk with a drunken man, whereupon Chesney applied an opprobious epithet to Knox, when Knox struck him, and Chesney, drawing a revolver, fired twice, the second shot passing into Knox's bowels, from the effects of which he died in a few hours.

CITY ITEMS.

At half-past 9 o'clock yesterday morning, a carpenter named Elias Eilson, while at work at Potter Palmer's Hotel, on State street, made a misstep and fell through two stories. He was dangerously hurt, being injured internally, and his recovery is doubtful. He was taken to the County Hospital.

Detectives Miller and Flynn, of the Union Street Station, yesterday arrested a brace of thieves, who were implicated in the robbery at No. 214 West Randolph street, some weeks ago, when $500 worth of cloth was taken. The names of the thieves are Mike Connell, Tom Boyle, Ned Laflin, Tom Woods, and Tom Clark. Yesterday morning before they were brought into court they attempted to effect an escape by cutting through the ceiling of the cell in which they were confined. While Connell was in court he managed to escape from the custody of the officers, and was lost in the crowd. He went out into the street and was lost until a late hour last night, when Detectives Flynn and Miller, after a long and exhaustive search, arrested him.

Funeral of Gen. Canby.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 21.—The remains of Gen. Canby will arrive here on the early train to-morrow morning from Peoria. A meeting of the various committees was held this morning, and arrangements perfected for the funeral, which will take place on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, received to-day, announced that he would leave Washington at 3 o'clock this afternoon for Indianapolis.

Another Durell Decision.

NEW ORLEANS, May 21.—The gun-store of Bouron, a foreigner, was gutted by the mob on March 5. He sued the city, claiming $31,000 damages. Judge Durell decided that the city had no police under its control, and, therefore, was not responsible.

To Be Hanged.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Tom Wright, under sentence of death for the murder of Rozenski, will be hanged on May 30, the District Supreme Court, in General Term, sustaining the decision of the court below, the prisoner failing to prove an alibi to the satisfaction of the jury.

A Chicago Swindler Comes to Grief.

BOSTON, May 21.—Grant E. Smith, charged with embezzling from $7,000 to $10,000 in Chicago, has been arrested in Boston and delivered over to the authorities of Illinois on a requisition of the Governor of that State.

The Social Evil in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—A memorial, signed by nearly 1,000 women of this city, praying for the repeal of the Social Evil law and the regular system in practice here, was presented to the City Council last night. It was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

Ocean Steamship News.

LIVERPOOL, May 21.—The steamship Peruvian, from Quebec, has arrived.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Arrived, the steamer Bremen, from Bremen; Pembroke, from Cardiff, and California, from Glasgow.

The Labor Question.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—Between 200 and 350 teamsters, who struck for higher wages in the tunnel excavation, held a meeting to-day, and resolved to hold out for $5 a day.

MARRIAGES.

SHEPARD—KATHAN—At Oxford, N. Y., May 6, 1873, by the Rev. Walter Ayrault, Mr. Frank Shepard, of Chicago, Ill., and Miss Agnes C. Kathan.

NONWEILER—BELL—On Tuesday, May 20, at the residence of L. C. F. Lotz, No. 98½ Thirty-fifth-st., by the Rev. Charles Edward Cheeney, Frank H. Nonweiler and Emma Bell.

HANCHETT—DOWKER—At the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Robert Sheppherd, Mr. Charles H. Hanchett, Esq., of Beloit, Wis., and Miss Marion Dowker, eldest daughter of John P. Dowker, Esq., of Chicago, Ill.

☞ Galt, Province of Ontario, Canada, and Beloit, Wis., papers please copy.

DEATHS.

WHEELER—On the 20th inst., Brewer, infant son of W. W. and Mary B. Wheeler.

Funeral will take place to-day (Thursday) at 11 a. m., from the residence of the parents, 219 South Robey-st.

McCARTHY—On Wednesday morning at 4 o'clock, Timothy McCarthy, aged 52 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 59 Waller-st., on Friday at 11 o'clock, by cars to Calvary.

HELMER—May 21, at 104 Warren-av., the infant son of C. D. and Mrs. S. B. Helmer.

YOUNG—At the residence of J. Chalmers, 53 North Ada-st., on the 21st inst., Peter Young, aged 65 years.

Funeral from the house to Graceland on Friday, May 23, at 10 a. m. Friends of the family are cordially invited to attend.

McKAY—In Lincoln, Neb., May 15, Dr. P. B. McKay, aged 54 years. He was formerly of this city.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF NEW FURNITURE AT AUCTION,

FRIDAY MORNING, May 23, at 10 o'clock, at our Salesroom, 87 Market-st., consisting of Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Lounges, Sofas, Pillows, Comforters, &c., &c. Also a no-top Buggy.

By order of GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Assignee. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

HOUSE AND LOT, With Elegant Grounds, NO. 581 HUBBARD-ST., At Auction,

On Saturday Morning, May 24, at 10 o'clock. ON THE PREMISES.

House two-story frame, with brick basement; lot 100 feet front on Hubbard-st., by 217 feet deep on Wood-st.; Grounds fitted up in splendid style. This property has been occupied for several years past by Frantz Arnold, Esq.

TERMS OF SALE CASH. TITLE PERFECT.

For information regarding the property apply to WILLIAM ANDREWS, Room No. 15, 153 LaSalle-st.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALE OF BEAUTIFUL FRENCH BRONZES, ELEGANT Bronze Clocks,

Superb Carrara Marble Figures, Fine Alabaster and Verde Antique Statuettes, Groups, Vases, and Urns, Elegant Garden Statuary, Monumental Statuary, Rich French Bronze Figures and Groups, French 21-day Clocks, &c., &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On Monday afternoon and evening, May 26, at 2 1-2 and 7 1-2 o'clock, at store No. 948 Wabash-av., corner Twenty-first-st.

Goods will be on exhibition Saturday morning, May 24, with catalogues, and until time of sale.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE

On SATURDAY MORNING, May 24, at 10 o'clock a. m., of the 2-story and basement frame building, No. 764 Wabash-av., with ground lease; long time. Also beds and bedding, carpets, stoves, and general household furniture, crockery, and glassware. Sale positive.

GEORGE A. HARTMAN, Constable and Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

THE TREMONT HOUSE SALE WILL BEGIN This (Thursday) Morning, AT 10 O'CLOCK,

In the Dining-Room. A large lot of Glassware, Crockery, and Plated Ware will be sold, among which is a large amount of New Goods, which has never been used.

All the Dining-Tables and Chairs, Mirrors, Chandeliers, etc.

Also, all the Bed and Table-Linen, Blankets, Spreads, Comforters, Towels, Napkins.

Also, Furniture of 40 Rooms in Congress Hall, which is as good as new, having been in use less than one year.

Also Billiard-Room, with Tables, Furniture, etc.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

WORKS OF ART BY AUCTION.

Great Sale THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock of a superb collection of modern

OIL PAINTINGS,

from the AMERICAN ART GALLERY, New York, at Salesroom.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

ON THURSDAY, MAY 22, DRY GOODS,

Ready-Made Clothing, Straw Goods, Carpeting, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, May 22, at 9½ o'clock, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

On Thursday, May 22,

A retail stock of BOOTS and SHOES, consisting of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Serge, Morocco, and Kid goods, of superior quality.

W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO'S. SATURDAY SALE, May 24,

Will embrace a large assortment of Household Goods, Pianos, Carpets, etc.

Also a stock of Groceries, Teas, Coffee, Tobacco, 40,000 Cigars, etc.

W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF ONE HUNDRED LOTS,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

On Monday, May 26, 1873,

AT CLYDE,

Two miles west of the City Limits, on the line of the C., B. & Q. R. R., and C. & G. W. R. R.

This is one of the most desirable suburbs about Chicago. The streets are well graded, sidewalks laid, and trees planted. There is a good school, and during the present season the town of Cicero intends erecting a fine school building. The advantages of Clyde over all other suburbs are that it lies on the line of the most accommodating railroad running out of Chicago; is accessible by trains at all hours of the day and night, and the fare only 15 cents; the ground is high and dry and is well drained. The lots are all 50x150. A delightful Park will be laid out near the centre of the town. A Church is now being built at a cost of $7,000.

Sale to be positive and without reserve.

The title is perfect and property free of incumbrance.

TERMS—One-third cash, balance in one and two years at 8 per cent interest. A deposit of $50 on each lot will be required on the day of sale.

A SPECIAL TRAIN

Will leave the Depot of C., B. & Q. R. R. at 11 a. m. on day of sale, and a splendid Lunch will be provided for all.

Free passes will be furnished to those desiring to attend the sale, by W. H. CLARKE, Proprietor, Room 1 Chamber of Commerce, or WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 55 & 57 South Canal-st.

AT HYDE PARK, AT DWELLING OF John Nash, Esq., THE ENTIRE FURNITURE,

Piano, parlor suites, chamber-sets, dining-room set, mantel mirrors, pier-glasses, fine carpets, lace-curtains, together with the entire outfit of a first-class house,

AT AUCTION,

ON MONDAY, MAY 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the dwelling of JOHN NASH, ESQ., opposite the Square, near Hyde Park House, Hyde Park.

Trains on I. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 9 o'clock a. m.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

AT AUCTION.

Special Sale of W. G. Crockery,

On THURSDAY, May 22, at 9½ o'clock. 20 crates of W. G. Crockery; 10 casks of W. G. Crockery.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION.

Another large sale of elegant new and secondhand furniture,

On Saturday, May 24.

AT 9 O'CLOCK: English Crockery, Rockingham and Yellow Ware, Glassware, &c.

AT 10 O'CLOCK: Elegant Parlor and Chamber Sets, Sofas, Lounges, Wardrobes, Extension-Tables, black walnut, Meat-Safes, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Ice-Chests and Refrigerators, Rockers, Chairs, and Carpets, Show Cases, Office-Desks, Chamber-Sets in the white, Oak and Walnut Extension-Tables in white.

AT 11 O'CLOCK: Buggies and Carriages.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF OIL PAINTINGS.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather last evening we were unable to close out the balance of the Oil Paintings remaining on hand. We shall most positively sell those now remaining this evening, May 22, at 8 o'clock sharp, at 139 West Madison-st.

N. B.—Parties having purchased Paintings at previous sales will forfeit their deposits unless Paintings are paid for this evening.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS. GREAT CLOSING OUT. TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

Belonging to the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said Company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the Trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the Association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing 7 per cent interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the Company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE, CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of 10 per cent on the amount of their purchases, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN,
L. S. BEECHER,
GEORGE WATSON,
Trustees.

Chicago, March 12, 1873.
H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room 24, No. 153 LaSalle-st.